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Soviet Union

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NATO REJECTS SOVIET EUROMISSILE PROPOSALS

LD151032 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] The North Atlantic pact has rejected the new Soviet proposals on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe. This position was adopted by NATO's special consultative group at its session in Brussels, under pressure from the United States. Speaking on the group's behalf, the U.S. state secretary's assistant, Richard Burt, reaffirmed NATO's backing of the so-called zero option, which actually means the unilateral Soviet Union's disarmament [as heard] and is obviously unacceptable for it. Observers note that the special consultative group has long become an instrument for Washington to demand that its European partners will unconditionally agree to deploy new American intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Report on Burt Statement

LD151357 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Brussels February 15 TASS -- The USA is continuing pressure to bear on its West European partners, demanding that they unconditionally abide by the NATO's dangerous nuclear-missile decisions. A fresh evidence of that are the results of the two-day meeting of the NATO special consultative group of nuclear weapons control, which closed at the headquarters of the North Atlantic block. The meeting was urgently convened soon after U.S. Vice President George Bush completed his tour of Western Europe, in whose course the Washington emissary could convince himself that despite the assurances by representatives of the governments of their adherence to the NATO decisions, the West European peoples are rejecting the plans for the deployment on the continent of new American medium-range nuclear missiles.

The meeting of the special consultative group was chaired by Richard Burt, U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs, who not only presided over the whole of its work, but also personally held a final press conference on behalf of all of its participants.

He read out a statement stressing the "determination of NATO" to implement the decision on the deployment of 572 new American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles on the territory of some West European countries by the end of the year, as is demanded by Washington. The statement contained unfounded claims, which are traditional for the NATO propaganda, about some "Soviet military threat to Europe." R. Burt outright rejected the fresh Soviet peace initiatives as "insufficient," but did not put forward any constructive proposals, with the exception of the notorious "zero option," which has been described by the public as unacceptable and unconstructive approach on the part of the USA to the Soviet-American talks. In Burt's opinion, the adoption of the Soviet proposals will deny NATO the right to modernize its means of deterrence. This statement, in the opionion of observers, unambiguously explains the unconstructive approach of the USA to the talks, bearing out that Washington's main aim is the arms race and attempts to ensure unilateral advantages for itself.

The journalists hailed questions on R. Burt, and the latter was forced to admit at the press conference that the people of "Western Europe" do not like the idea of deployment of missiles on their territory. In their questions, British journalists frankly pointed out the Briton's fear that after American cruise missiles are deployed on the British Isles, London will have no control over them and will totally depend on the USA, thus becoming its hostage.

Commenting on the results of the session of the NATO special group, the British FINANCIAL TIMES points out that the USA and its European NATO partners launched yesterday a public offensive against the fresh Soviet peace initiatives. This is a reflection of the concern among the NATO circles about the growth of anti-war sentiments in Europe and the wide response, which the Soviet proposals on ensuring peace and deepening detente receive among the public of the European countries.

IZVESTIYA CITES PALME ON NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE PLAN

PM141503 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent N. Ivanov's dispatch under the rubric "On a Topical Subject": "Realistic Approach"]

[Excerpts] Helsinki -- Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme has made a 2-day official visit to Helsinki. His meetings and talks with President M. Koivisto and Prime Minister K. Sorsa have attracted the attention of leading Scandinavian commentators.

At a meeting with journalists O. Palme said that the urgency of the plan to create a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe was confirmed in his talks with M. Koivisto. "Our proposals to create a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe and a zone free of 'battlefield nuclear weapons' in central Europe are two steps in the direction of easing international tension and limiting the nuclear arms race. We demand no less resolutely than before the creation of a nuclear-free zone in our region," O. Palme declared.

The Soviet Union's reply to Sweden's proposal was greeted positively in Scandinavian countries. The newspaper NORRSKENSFLAMMAN wrote that "the Soviet reply is in full accordance with the USSR's peace-loving policy." In the opinion of Finland's KANSAN UUTISET, the Soviet Government's reply attests to the USSR's determination to promote the strengthening of peace in Europe. "The facts are in evidence: The Soviet Union has recently made considerably more proposals for limiting nuclear arms than the United States," O. Palme said.

PONOMAREV SEES 'NO PROGRESS' AT GENEVA ARMS TALKS

LD141742 Moscow TASS in English 1721 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 14 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

NATO's consultative group on nuclear arms control sat in session in Brussels today to discuss, according to THE TIMES of London, progress in the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. One ought to specify at the outset that so far no progress has been registered at those talks for the sole reason that the American side has set itself the aim to spare no means to create a situation preventing attainment of agreement, and thus to try, by hook or by crook, to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. In the process, the U.S. Administration takes no account whatsoever of the opinion of the West Europeans who insist on the achievmenet of concrete agreements on nuclear arms limitation in Europe between the USA and the Soviet Union.

The Warsaw Treaty member states have recently stated in a declaration that the best solution would be ridding Europe of nuclear weapons both medium range and tactical altogether. But if the West is not prepared at present for such a genuinely "zero" option, one could envisage a radical reduction in medium-range nuclear means in Europe on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

Washington leaders, however, are bent precisely on bypassing the fundamental principle to assure a military superiority for themselves. Pointing out that Reagan's so-called "zero option" is unacceptable for the Soviet Union, the prominent American columnist Tom Wicker writes in THE NEW YORK TIMES that Reagan's proposals require the Russians to scrap all their medium-range missiles, while NATO will not give up a single arms system of its own. The Soviet side has repeatedly drawn attention to the fact that the Reagan variant does not affect the American sea-based strategic forces or the nuclear forces of Britain, France and NATO's planes [as received] with nuclear weapons onboard.

For the Soviet Union, Washington's proposals would amount to unilateral disarmament. And, quite naturally, the Soviet side will never agree to this, and, in its policy, the Soviet side cannot but take account of all the forces that the Soviet Union is confronted with. The legitimacy of this position is recognized even by some of the NATO quarters, although NATO continues to cynically insist on Reagan's "zero option" although it knows that the "option" is patently unacceptable.

In an interview with the ABC network, the NATO Supreme Allied Commander in Europe General Rogers, questioned about this attitude, if he were Soviet defence minister, to the possession by the French or Britons of their own nuclear missiles trained on the Soviet Union, knowing that under the "zero option" these missiles are left out of the overall balance? The general replied that he would feel very much concerned! [as received] over the fact that he would have to consider both the arms systems that the U.S. could deploy and the existence of the systems of other countries. A bit later, the general sounded even more laconic saying he could appreciate "their problem" (i.e. of the Soviet Union).

Well, as it happens, even an American general can sometimes show a realistic perception of reality.

At present, however, it is just the right time to pass over from "admitting" the existence of, and "appreciating" the problem, if this is actually occurring in Washington quarters, to its practical resolution in Geneva. The Soviet initiatives aim precisely at nuclear arms limitation in Europe with account for the interests of the sides -- the security interests of the countries of NATO and of the Warsaw Pact member states.

UNITED STATES BLOCKS ARMS TALKS WITH ZERO OPTION

LD142047 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1940 GMT 14 Feb 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Kaverznev]

[Text] In West Europe and the United States over the past 24 hours the major political declarations in one way or another have been connected with the problem of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. In Washington, Bonn and a number of other capitals leading politicians have suggested to the public that there has been no progress at the Geneva negotiations with the Soviet Union. In fact there is no progress at all because the United States has blocked the negotiations with its spurious zero option, from which it is not retreating.

Nevertheless, in Washington Vice President Bush tried to sow illusions that the administration is preparing some sort of compromise proposals that could lead to success at the negotiations. On an FRG radio program FRG Foreign Minister Genscher supported the idea of a Soviet-American summit meeting which in his view will be held this year, although Genscher is perfectly aware of the reply of the Soviet side on this matter. All this talk in the West pursues the aim of placating the public, to convince it of the West's supposedly serious efforts to achieve an agreement with our country, to paralyze the mass antiwar movement and clear the way for deploying the new American nuclear missiles in West Europe. As for the FRG, the campaign is intended to influence the outcome of parliamentary elections there set for 6 March.

U.S. APPROACH TO ARMS CURB NOT 'CONSTRUCTIVE'

LD101609 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Washington February 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomiv reports:

President Reagan has sent to Congress the annual report of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. It follows from the document that the U.S. Administration still lacks a constructive and serious approach to the problem of curbing the arms race and that it uses talks on this problem merely as a cover for its nuclear arms build-up.

Reagan claims in a covering letter to Congress that the administration's approach to the problem of disarmament is characterised by seriousness of the objective. It follows from the President's subsequent statements, moreover, that this objective is not to achieve an agreement on nuclear arms limitation and reduction with the USSR on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security but to try to wrest from the Soviet Union concessions and to achieve its unilateral disarmament with the preservation of the ambitious arms build-up programme carried out by the United States.

The U.S. President announces America's desire to seek at the talks with the USSR reductions first and foremost in the most destabilising type of armaments, ballistic missiles, particularly ICBM's. This statement, completely neglecting other types of weaponry which should necessarily be taken into account in calculating the overall balance of forces, conceals Washington's attempt to tip this balance in favour of the United States and its NATO partners to the prejudice of the security of the USSR and its Warsaw Treaty allies.

Reagan claims that the United States has put forward bold and fair proposals at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe. As everyone knows, these proposals are based on the U.S. Administration's "zero option," according to which the Soviet Union should unilaterally remove all its medium-range missiles while the United States and its NATO allies should preserve all the existing nuclear systems of this class. Washington's so-called initiatives advertised by the President also envision the implementation of the plans, imposed by the U.S. on its NATO partners, to deploy 572 cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe if the USSR refuses to sign an agreement on American terms.

Reagan does not say a word about the U.S. forward based systems and the nuclear missile forces of Washington's allies, which actually are strategic weapons capable of hitting targets on Soviet territory. The President also passes over in silence the constructtive Soviet proposals aimed at ensuring a genuine rather than mythical zero option, under which the United States would renounce the deployment of its new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe while the USSR would retain as many missiles as Britain and France have.

The chief of the Washington administration claims that the United States is seeking agreements at the Geneva talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms and on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe and at the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. He is holding forth on the U.S. "striving" for peace and for a substantial and militarily meaningful arms reduction. In practice his stand belies the desire to achieve reductions in those types of weapons in which the Soviet Union has superiority at the overall rough parity of forces, while the United States will proceed with its ambitious militarist programmes.

In so doing, Reagan never even stops to think that this can be unacceptable to the USSR and its allies. He directly states his resolve to continue talks until America's objectives are reached. This shows that Washington does not want to work for mutually acceptable accords with the USSR and is deliberately stymieing the Soviet-American talks.

The President's claim that the Soviet Union has achieved "superiority" over the U.S. in the military field also is an obvious attempt to delude the American and world public. It is well known and has been proved, among others, by respected American experts that there is rough parity between the USSR and the USA in this field, and any attempt to prove the contrary means turning facts upside down.

Talks with the Soviet Union, as Reagan himself has actually confirmed, are viewed by the Washington administration as nothing short of the bankrupt practice of talking from "positions of strength."

But this is a futile hope: Unlike the USA, the USSR has never been the instigator of the arms race but neither will it ever agree to unilateral disarmament or allow the rough parity of forces to be tipped.

UNITED STATES MISINFORMING PUBLIC ON ARMS TALKS

LD142109 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Feb 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Washington: The United States has begun a widescale campaign to misinform the public, striving to achieve at any price the deployment of new U.S. nuclear weapons in West Europe planned for the end of this year. Official Washington propaganda is spreading rumors that there is progress at the Geneva talks, although there is no such progress because the United States has blocked these talks. It is also asserted that the administration is preparing some kind of compromise proposals which, allegedly, might lead to success at the talks. The main aim of this propaganda campaign is to paralyze the growing antiwar movement.

At the same time, Vice President Bush stressed in an interview for CBS television on returning from his tour of West European countries that the U.S. Administration will not go back on the decision made by NATO in 1979 to deploy a new generation of U.S. nuclear missile weapons on the territory of West European countries. The dates for deployment have been set, and we shall not hesitate. He noted: This is a firm decision.

U.S. DRAFT RESOLUTION ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS ASSAILED

LD142359 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 14 Feb 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Kaverznev]

[Text] At the session of the UN Disarmament Committee in Geneva, U.S. deleate Louis Fields expounded a draft resolution at the end of last week on chemical weapons. Following that an incessant stream of commentaries burst upon us from the West, especially on the radio, intended to convince us that the United States has come forward with a very important initiative on a global scale. In general, this draft American resolution was submitted in Geneva with the same deafening noise with which Bush pronounced Reagan's message 2 weeks ago in West Berlin.

Fields proposed, on Reagan's behalf of course, that all countries possessing chemical weapons should report all their stocks and ammunition and should then destroy them over the next 10 years. Some Western observers exclaim: What an impressive prospect, what a sweep, what a bold challenge to the Russians! Well, we shall add for our own part: What a stunt! This chemical zero option of Washington is just as false as in the case of medium-range nuclear weapons. It is intended for the simple-minded who, contrary to the facts, want to believe in the U.S. Administration's love of peace and good will. In that case they proposed to us that we disarm unilaterally, and here they are demanding some kind of right to monitor [kontrolirovat] wherever and whenever they deem it right.

This is precisely what the Fields draft comes down to. In everyday language, the Americans want to secure the possibility of stating at any instant to any country -- but, of course, primarily to us -- that their suspicion has been aroused, and that they consider it necessary to monitor a group or a complex of foreign enterprises chosen by them at random.

However, Fields himself understands the ambiguity of such a proposal, which very much resembles an attempt to legalize elementary espionage, including industrial espionage. The American delegate hastened to add that by no means all countries would have to disclose the secrets of their chemical works and pass on to foreigners their technological secrets. And then he pronounced an even more mysterious phrase: The Americans agree that on-site inspection will not completely bring the proper practical results.

But, then, why this draft and the noise around it? Evidently in order to avoid reproaches before the eyes of the whole world and in some way to react to the insistent appeal of the participant states in the Warsaw Treaty, which is contained in the Prague declaration, to accelerate the drafting of an international convention to ban and to eliminate chemical weapons. And here, if you please, is their response. True, it is an insolvent one which proposes nothing new or constructive, but, however, why not publicize it as an outstanding American initiative? Once again, their calculation is that the ordinary person, who is not well-versed in politics, will omit the details and will remember the form: All, everywhere, destroy. The same battle, cynically conceived by the Americans, is still being fought for the hearts and minds by means of arguments which have nothing in common with U.S. practice.

You have probably heard and read more than once that in the current fiscal year Washington is investing more than $1 billion in the production of shells for binary poisonous substances and that overall expenditure on weapons for chemical war in the 5 years beginning this year is planned at $6 billion. They have invented, and are staking on, nerve-paralyzing gas of the VX type which kills living organisms that have a central nervous system -- people, animals, little animals in the fields, the birds in the trees, the lethal dose for a person is four-tenths of a milligram.

We know how the Americans mercilessly used chemical weapons in Indochina, and we should not now think of that as an episode which is long past and which can be forgotten. No. For, as well as the horrific temporary aims of that war, the Americans had another task: to identify on the training ground of Vietnam the prospects for various types of chemical weapons and the strategy and tactics of chemical warfare. And this experience, if I may call it that, is being transferred today. It is being used by the United States against Cuba, which in recent years has been the victim of five devastating epidemics that affected enormous areas of crops, cattle and people. They are now conducting experiments with chemical weapons on the territory of El Salvador.

Within the framework of psychological war, Washington officials are attempting to blame us for what they are guilty of themselves.

Again contrary to the conclusions of all kinds of international commissions, Fields spoke in Geneva about Soviet chemical weapons in Afghanistan and Kampuchea. He was unable to quote one piece of evidence, naturally. But it is a fact that money is being forced out of congressmen in Washington for binary weapons under the cover of these talks.

TASS NOTES GENEVA INF MEETING 15 FEB

LD151322 Moscow TASS in English 1247 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Geneva February 15 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the Soviet and U.S. delegations at the talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe has taken place here today.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON CEMA CONSULTATIVE MEETING

PM140851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 83 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Consultative Meeting"]

[Text] A working consultative meeting of secretaries of the Central Committee of the CEMA countries' communist and workers parties and the countries' permanent representatives in CEMA was held in Moscow 8-9 February.

The following took part in the meeting:

From Bulgaria -- Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and Bulgaria's permanent CEMA representative; Dmitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Kiril Zarev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers;

From Hungary -- Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Jozsef Marjai, member of the MSZMP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and Hungary's permanent representative in CEMA:

From the SRV -- Vo Chi Cong, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee; Tran Quynh, member of the VCP Central Committee, vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers and the SRV's permanent CEMA representative;

From the GDR -- Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Paul Verner, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Gerhard Weiss, member of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and the GDR's permanent CEMA representative;

From Cuba -- Lionel Soto, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee Secretariat; Antonio Esquivel, member of the PCC Central Committee and vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers;

From Mongolia -- Demchigiyn Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; and Myatabyn Peljee, member of the MPRP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Mongolia Council of Ministers and Mongolia's permanent CEMA representative;

From Poland -- Manfed Gorywoda, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Zbigniew Madej, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and Poland's permanent CEMA representative;

From Romania -- Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee and Secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Ioan Totu, member of the RCP Central Committee, Romanian deputy prime minister and Romania's permanent CEMA representative;

From the USSR -- V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.V. Talyzin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and the USSR's permanent CEMA representative;

From the CSSR -- Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Rudolf Rohlicek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy chairman of the CSSR Government and the CSSR's permanent CEMA representative.

There was a discussion of questions connected with the further improvement and intensification of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the CEMA countries. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely mutual understanding.

GARBUZOV ON CEMA FINANCING, TRANSFER RUBLE

PM151159 [Editorial Report]-- Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 5, for January 1983, signed to press on 24 January 1983, carries on page 20 a 2,400-word article entitled "The CEMA Countries' Currency and Financial System" by V.F. Garbuzov, USSR finance minister and chairman of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Currency and Finance. Garbuzov reviews the work of the commission during the two decades of its existence "serving the development of close economic ties between socialist community countries." He notes particularly the "primary and chief result of the commission's activity," namely, its participation in the development of a currency, financial and credit mechanism "the basis of which is the transfer ruble." The author writes that the commission has elaborated "priority trends for its activity which envisage, in particular, the concentration of efforts on measures ensuring a further enhancement of the transfer ruble's role and a broadening of its sphere of use." He mentions some of the problems confronting the CEMA countries, including those "connected with the transfer of the CEMA countries' national economies to a predominantly intensive path of development." He looks at the U.S. economic boycott, which is "eventually doomed to failure," and concludes by saying that the "high degree of autonomy" of the socialist community's own international currency and financial system with its own collective currency "strengthens the economic independence of the socialist community countries," but at the same time that "autarky is foreign to the CEMA countries. They are in favor of developing cooperation with states with a different socioeconomic system and, naturally, with the United States too."

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD111948 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 11 Feb 83

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by Yevgeniy Kachanov, foreign political commentator of All-Union radio, with Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin, TASS political observer; Igor Petrovich Belyayev, international affairs journalist; and Lev Semenovich Semeyko, candidate of military science.]

[Excerpts] [Kachanov] The Madrid meeting of representatives of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe resumed on 9 February. This responsible international forum is of great importance for resolving the question of which way world events will develop: the way of normalization of the international situation and diminution of the risk of war; or the way of further exacerbation of international tension and growth of the risk of war. The situation now existing in Europe requires more than at any time previously that states combine their efforts for the consistent pursuit of a policy of detente, peace and disarmament. This is written about by an overwhelming majority of our listeners. I shall cite just a few names: Comrade (Sotnikov) from Novokuznetsk in Kemerovo Oblast; (Silko) from Amvrosiyevka in Donetsk Oblast; (Glarysheva) from the village of Gonokhovo in Altay Kray; (Uvarova), (Nadezhda), living at Amgu Bay in Maritime Kray, and many others. The continuation and deepening of the many-sided process begun at Helsinki 7 and 1/2 years ago by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is now acquiring special significance. This is the theme of the contribution by TASS political observer Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin, who is participating in today's program. Please go ahead.

[Shishkin] The Soviet Union and other countries of socialism are doing everything possible for the Madrid meeting to reach a successful conclusion. Their will is precisely expressed in the Political Declaration of the Warsaw treaty participating states: The Madrid forum can and must once again clear the political horizons in Europe and strengthen the peoples' certainty in the future of detente. The socialist countries unanimously consider that a special place at the Madrid meeting must be allocated to attaining an accord on convening a conference on measures to strengthen confidence and security and to achieve disarmament in Europe, intended to make a major contribution to easing military confrontation, reducing mistrust and solving questions concerning the reduction of armed forces and armaments in this area of the world. It is very important that the Madrid meeting should endorse the resolve of the states participating in it to respect and apply the principles of interstate relations adopted at Helsinki; that in keeping with the spirit and the letter of the Final Act, measures should be laid down for development of cooperation in the political, economic, humanitarian and other areas; and that the continuity of the all-European process and its organizational frameworks, including the establishment of the time and venue for the next meeting of representatives of states participating in the all-European conference, should be ensured.

[Kachanov] As we see, Gennadiy Arkadiyevich, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have done everything possible to create on the eve of the Madrid meeting a situation favorable to its successful conclusion. But, the new peace initiatives put forward by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov and the countries of the Warsaw Treaty have already led to noticeable turns for the better on the international scene.

[Shishkin] Well, indeed, it is very noticeable that, in the first place the mass movement against missiles has become significantly more active. In the second place, there has been an increase in understanding of the Soviet position regarding medium-range weapons, while mistrust of Reagan's so-called zero option has grown.

Many West European figures, and even parties -- such as for instance, the Social Democratic Party in West Germany -- are moving away from unreserved support for NATO's so-called dual track solution on rearmament [dovooruzheniya]. Serious people in West Europe, with an eye to public opinion, are now asking themselves the question: Should solution of the question of implementing NATO's dual track solution not be left beyond 1983? The overwhelming majority of sane-minded people in West Europe acknowledged that Comrade Andropov's recent replies to questions from a PRAVDA correspondent are evidence of the firmness of the Soviet position on the issue of medium-range missiles. Under the influence of the USSR's constructive steps, the conviction is growing stronger among broad public circles in the West that it is now up to the American side to respond and that attempts to dodge the radical reduction and limitation of medium-range nuclear weapons proposed by the Soviet Union no longer fool anybody. Very eloquent from this point of view was the admission made by the well-known American magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT. In one of its recent issues this magazine, well-known for its hardline anti-Soviet stance, was nevertheless forced to acknowledge that -- I quote -- the Soviet leader Andropov is scoring points with his compromise proposals and with the plan announced on 28 January to create a non-nuclear zone in central Europe. If the United States refrains from stationing medium-range weapons in Europe, he proposes reducing the Soviet arsenal to 162 missiles, that is, exactly the same number of missiles that make up the British and French nuclear forces. Though the United States has rejected this proposal, the magazine stresses, the Russians have come in for praise of their flexibility, which favorably distinguishes them from the Americans.

[Kachanov] Gennadiy Arkidiyevich, it looks as though U.S. Vice President Bush was sent on his tour of West Europe precisely to mend his [as heard] reputation and save Reagan's notorious zero option.

[Shishkin] The fact that Bush's trip was indeed purely for publicity and not business purposes and did not aim to ease the solution of the question of limiting missile weapons in West Europe is clear from a comment in the influential British FINANCIAL TIMES. Here is what the paper wrote: The audience which matters now is not Mrs Thatcher in Britain and not Chancellor Kohl in West Germany, who remain adherents to NATO policy, and not the prime ministers of the Netherlands and Belgium, whose will and evasive stance are hardly likely to be toughened under the influence of Bush's eloquence. The audience which matters is the European public, and to be more precise, the West German electors, who in a few weeks' time will be going to the polls. Bush's problem, the FINANCIAL TIMES stressed, comes down to the following: He has to create the impression that the American Administration holds a reasonable, constructive and -- most important -- flexible position, while in fact not departing by one jot from the present position of the United States and NATO.

[Kachanov] You say: create the impression of change while the position itself does not. That is a pretty difficult job, isn't it?

[Shishkin] You are quite right. This is being confirmed now even by the American media. For instance, that same U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT writes: If Vice President Bush, during his 12-day tour of the allied capials, were to heed the true voice of Europe then he would have to return to Washington with the following alarming news: The United States is losing the battle with the Soviet Union. Indeed, however hard Bush might have tried to foist the unrealistic zero option on Europe, it is now totally obvious that an accord on the question of nuclear weapons in Europe, as also on the question of strategic weapons, can be reached only on the basis of strict observance of a founding principle, namely, equal and indentical security of the sides. Concrete practical deeds by our country demonstrate the Soviet Union's good will and its desire for an honest and just accord.

They correspond wholly to the spirit and letter of the Final Act of the all-European Conference which laid down the directions for the efforts of the states participating in the Helsinki forum to follow in order to diminish military confrontation and curb the arms race.

[Kachanov] Thank you, Gennadiy Arkadiyevich. That, listeners, was TASS political observer Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin.

[Kachanov] A number of our listeners are interested in specific military problems. Here, for instance, is a letter from (Tsikiya) village in the Tatar ASSR from Comrade (Fazliddinov). He asks us to explain the term 'limited nuclear war.' Viktor Yakovlevich Dzyubenko of the Ukrainian village of Salivonki wonders what benefit the countries of Western Europe, which have agreed to the deployment on their territory of the American medium-range nuclear missiles, expect to derive. And finally, Barantsev, of Gorkiy, asks how many missiles there are in one silo, and the number of warheads they carry. Your questions, esteemed comrades, will be answered at our request by Lev Semenovich Semeyko, candidate of military science. Here is the first question, Lev Semenovich. What is limited nuclear war?

[Semeyko] Limited nuclear war is a concept born in America, born in connection with the fact that the American leadership has long since realized that an all-out nuclear war, totally unlimited, would inevitably lead to catastrophic consequences for the United States itself. According to the Americans' own calculations, the loss of population in the event of such a war could reach 100-140 million people. Three quarters of American industry would be destroyed. In this connection, the question arose among the strategists across the ocean: How could these losses be limited to so-called acceptable levels, or could they indeed be eliminated altogether? And so the concept of limited nuclear war was invented; limited in various parameters.

The first parameter is geographical. The aim is to ensure that wherever nuclear war is waged, it does not touch the territory of the United States; in other words, the nuclear war should be of a local or regional nature, beyond the limits of the United States. This includes the European region and other regions of the globe where the United States could, so to say, painlessly for itself, use nuclear weapons to achieve political ends. Another parameter of limitation is to make nuclear strikes strictly at military objectives, allegedly not subjecting cities to nuclear strikes -- not American cities, nor Western or Eastern European ones, nor Soviet ones. This would be humane, as if one call humane losses of millions, tens of millions, of people, which would inevitably take place, even it strikes were made only at miltiary objectives, using nuclear charges of the most limited possible power [yadernyye zaryady maksimalno menshey moshchnosti]. The third parameter is time. The nuclear conflict should be brought to an end as soon as possible; but, of course, as the American leaders declare, on terms favorable to the Untied States. For this, it is necessary, they say, to have superiority in nuclear might at each possible level of the conflict -- tactical, Eurostrategic, and strategic. In the United States they have also recently begun staking on a prolonged nuclear war, but as far as possible, again, a war within a limited framework. These are the basic forms of the limited nuclear war being planned in America. They want to force them on the Soviet Union as some kind of rules of the game, they want the Soviet Union to observe these rules too.

But limited nuclear war is a fiction. It is impossible to limit it within some kind of framework, like some kind of gentlemen's duel. It will inevitably escalate into an all-out nuclear war. It was not by chance that the theory of limited nuclear war was invented. It embodies not only the desire of the United States to avoid its own destruction, and at the same time to utilize nuclear weapons as an instrument of policy, but also an attempt to accustom public opinion to the idea that nuclear war is posisble, and that it will not, allegedly, be all that terrible.

And this is blatant deception of the peoples. The Soviet Union is a resolute opponent of the concept of limited nuclear war. What is needed is not to seek out some kind of rules of waging it, rules based on illusory calculations of winning, but to prevent nuclear war from occurring at all. This is the main thing, and it is to this the efforts of the Soviet Union are directed.

[Kachanov] Lev Semenovich, let me remind you of the second question. What benefit do they reckon to derive in Western Europe from agreeing to the deployment of the new American medium-range missiles?

[Semeyko] The official point of view of those Western European governments which have given their agreement to this -- namely the governments of Britain, the FRG and Italy -- is that the deployment of the new American missiles will, they say, strengthen the security of Western Europe, inasmuch as the American nuclear shield over it will be more reliable. It is asserted that in the event of war, there will be more guarantee that the United States will use nuclear weapons to defend Western Europe, and this is allegedly supposed to deter the Soviet Union from attacking. But this is a package of ideas totally without foundation. Firstly, the Soviet Union has no intention of starting a war, and it is scarcely necessary to prove this. Secondly, the piling up of mountains of nuclear weapons in Europe can only increase, not decrease, the danger that nuclear war might occur. To puruse this metaphor, the higher these mountains are, the greater the chance that they will collapse. As the nuclear arsenals grow, the security of states in fact decreases, since really aggressive states may fall prey to the illusion that victory can be gained in a nuclear war. In fact, the tendency to fall prey to such illusions can be seen in contemporary American military strategy. Thirdly, is the reliability of American nuclear guarantees increased by the addition to the American nuclear potential of almost 600 more missiles, even allowing that this is a guarantee against a danger which does not exist?

Well, let us make certain assumptions. Firstly, let us assume that now, these guarantees are unreliable; unreliable in the sense that America, as they say in the West, would not want to sacrifice Chicago for the sake of Hamburg, would not use nuclear weapons in Europe because of the risk of suffering a destructive responsive strike on its own territory. Let us assume that this is so. But one has to ask: Why should the Americans sense of self-preservation be reduced if there should be an additional 600 or so Euromissiles deployed? After all, in this case, the risk of suffering a powerful responsive strike would be great in American eyes, and the sense of self-preservation would come into effect. So this means that if one assumes that the United States' nuclear guarantees to its allies of the deployment of the Euromissiles. These missiles are simply unnecessary.

Let us assume something else; that these guarantees, on the contrary, are reliable. The United States, in whatever event, would be ready to use nuclear weapons for the so-called defense of Western Europe. But if this is so, why deploy almost 600 more new missiles in Europe? Once again, they are not necessary.

Finally, the third assumption. The United States is still hoping to limit a nuclear conflict to Europe. And for this, they say, it is necessary to have here a still more powerful nuclear potential. But if this is so, and the United States really does nurture such hopes, if this is the way things are, this is purely and simply a betrayal of the West Europeans. A betrayal, since the Americans, in this variant, would be wanting to survive a nuclear war at the cost of the European's perishing. The addition of almost 600 American missiles to NATO's nuclear potential in Europe could lead only to still more catastrophic consequences of this conflict, which would have been started by the fault of the power across the ocean.

In other words, in all cases, the American plans for the deployment of the Euromissiles cannot in any way be justified. And this is understood by millions of West Europeans, protesting against the implementation of these plans. But certain West European governments are unwilling to understand this, putting their reliance in force as allegedly being the only guarantee of peace.

[Kachanov] And finally we come to the third question, Lev Semenovich. Can there be several missiles in one missile silo, and how many warheads are fitted to each missile?

[Semeyko] Only one missile is deployed at each launching position for intercontinental ballistic missiles, in the United States and in the Soviet Union. One may recall that according to the SALT-II Treaty, the sides undertook not to deliver to the sites of launching installations, missiles above the quantity required for installing, servicing, training and exchange; not to have facilities for the storage, and not to store intercontinental missiles, above the normal requirements for deployment at the launching positions; finally, not to create, test of deploy means for the rapid rearming of the launching installations. So one launching installation equals one intercontinental ballistic missile.

As for the number of warheads per missile, if one takes the American practice, there can be anything from one to several warheads in them. For instance, the 450 Minuteman-II intercontinental ballistic missiles have one warhead each. The 550 Minuteman-III have from 10 to 14 warheads each. According to the SALT-II Treaty, the USSR and the United States have the right to fit not more than 10 warheads to land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles, and not more than 14 to sea-based ones. But it is not just a matter of their quantity, but also of their quality, as one might say. The United States is trying to achieve the maximum precision of its missile warheads, and to fit them with nuclear charges of such power that in the comparatively near future, the explosion of just one nuclear warhead would be enough to put any Soviet launching installation out of action. These are calculations based on the so-called preemptive strike. This represents a tremendous threat to peace.

The Soviet Union, at the talks going on in Geneva, proposes the greatest possible limitation on the modernization of strategic weapons; a reduction in the number of carriers of strategic nuclear weapons by 25 percent; a significant reduction the number of nuclear charges; in other words, significantly to lower the level of the nuclear confrontation, to lower it on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. However, the United States favours a variant of reduction in which it would even have the right to build up the overall total of warheads in its missiles -- which, by the way, it intends to do, by deploying the MX missiles, each of which would have 10 warheads as against the one or three in the Minuteman missiles currently deployed. And this is just one proof that the United States would like, with the aid of the Geneva talks, to achieve military advantages. But such a position is of course unacceptable to the Soviet Union.

[Kachanov] Thank you. Esteemed comrades, you were answered by Lev Semonich Semeyko, candidate of military science.

[Kachanov] Here is a letter from (Mikhail Sergeyevich Matko) from Smeloye village in Sumy Oblast. He is interested in the situation in Turkey. One must say, this is not a simple question. In recent years, or more precisely, since 12 September 1980, when the Turkish military carried out a coup and seized power in the country, their political measures arouse ever more perplexity and concern. I have asked Igor Petrovich Belyayev, international affairs journalist and a doctor of economics to talk about this in more detail. Please begin.

[Belyayev] The military, who came to head the state -- formally, the junta is headed by General Evren, chief of the General Staff -- when they came to power, accused all of society of being responsible for what had happened in Turkey: the political parties, parliament, the judiciary system, the police, the administrative apparatus, the mass media -- newspapers, radio and television -- the intelligentsia, university people -- students, professors, teachers -- trade unions and young people, the workers; all were proclaimed guilty for the increasing acute international political crisis and the worsening economic situation. Thus the military, in effect, set themselves up against the entire Turkish people. And taking advantage of the fact that all the levers of power were in their hands, for over 2 years the Turkish military have implemented, as it were, a whole system of measures, intended not only to consolidate their leading position, but also to reform the country along some sort of military-democratic lines. It should be said that before the coup, there were many negative phenomena in Turkey, primarily, terrorism flourished. The life of the ordinary Turk was not safeguarded, and when, in the period between September 1980 and July 1982, there took place about 30,000 trials, as a result of which 25,500 people were thrown in prison and 21 terrorists executed, all this did not arouse, I would say, on the surface, any attacks in other countries or within Turkey itself. There were those who thought the military had the right to repress the terrorists. But the point is that under the guise of the struggle against terrorists, an antidemocratic campaign was begun; they began to persecute primarily the democratic forces, the trade unions, representatives of the working class, the working people. And among those 25,500 people who are now in prison, quite a high proportion are representatives of the working people. It seems to me that this antidemocratic threatening gesture [zamakh] by the military shows, as it were, that from September 1980 to the present day, antidemocratic tendencies are dominant in Turkey, the development of which, in the sphere of military policy and foreign policy, have led to highly alarming results.

[Kachanov] Igor Petrovich, what was the attitude in the West to the events in Turkey, the attitude of its NATO allies?

[Belyayev] In the West, they welcomed the coup d'etat in Turkey with approval. They were particularly pleased in the Pentagon. The American generals often said that they longed for a strong hand in Turkey. Those in NATO were pleased about the military coup too. It is known that Turkey is a member of the North Atlantic Military Council. The Americans did not conceal that the military coup in Turkey would enable them to make good their losses in Iran. And I should like to remind you what the Americans used to have in Iran. On the border with the Soviet Union, there were 11 stations monitoring our country. They had ultramodern electronic apparatus which, as it were, had its ear to vast territories of the Soviet Union, as far as the Urals, as far as some eastern regions of Kazakhstan. It is known that before the coup, before September 1980, relations between the United States and Turkey were very strained. Eighteen U.S. military bases on Turkish territory were put into mothballs. And when, after the coup, Turkey began taking the opposite course and granting more and more privilages to the United States, this, naturally, could not fail to alarm those political observers concerned about the problems of the Near East. Indeed, if 18 military bases are demothballed, if the Americans want to equip them in full measure with nuclear weapons, the question naturally arises -- against whom? Naturally, these weapons, if they are ever used, will be used primarily against the Soviet Union.

We also drew attention to the fact that in the past 2 years, there has been an unusually great increase in Turkey's military expenditure. Not a single NATO country can compete with the Turkish military in this respect.

Over 50 percent -- such is on average, the increase in military expenditure in the first, and virtually in the second year in which the military have been in power. Now, there is much behind the fact that the Americans intend to deliver to Turkey the very latest forms of conventional weapons; the Turkish Army is being retrained to use these weapons, and Turkey's policy directed toward maintaining the southern flank of NATO in an active state, is being reactivated. Again one asks, against whom is this directed? Surely against the Soviet Union, because really, Turkey has no one else to oppose.

[Kachanov] Igor Petrovich, this must be the most appropriate point to recall certain aspects in the history of relations between the Soviet Union and Turkey.

[Belyayev] The radio listeners know that from the first years after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the young Soviet state did the maximum not only to normalize relations with Turkey, but also to further its national desires. In 1921, while Lenin was still alive, a cooperation and friendship treaty with Turkey was concluded. It was one of three treaties of the young Soviet state. I have already mentioned the treaty with Turkey; there were also treaties with Iran and Afghanistan, and we, in this way, as it were, took to the Near East a policy which was marked not only by respect for the national rights of the peoples of these three countries, but also by support for the national liberation movement, both in Turkey itself, and in the other states of this region. In 1923, Ataturk came to power in Turkey. From then on, relations between the Soviet Union and Turkey steadily improved. And it should be said that in spite of our poverty, in spite of destruction, in spite of the fact that in 1921-22 we had to wage a very severe war to defeat the enemies who attacked us, nevertheless, Soviet Russia gave great material assistance to Turkey. There is no doubt that never in the history of the Soviet state has there even come from our side any threat to the existence or unity of Turkey or to its prosperity.

[Kachanov] But now, with the Turkish military authorities embarking on a broad program of militarizing the country, the Soviet Union naturally cannot look indifferently on all this. Turkey is our neighbor, and as we see it, it should not forget the good principles enshrined in the 1921 treaty.

[Belyayev] Well, some Turkish politicians say they supposedly correct their relations with the United States with Kemal's principles and with certain others, in particular with the principles of the policy of goodneighborliness with the Soviet Union. Taking a look at everything that is happening in Turkey I have reached the conclusion that the country's present military leaders would like to adapt Kemal Ataturk's principles to their present-day needs. Ankara radio regularly broadcasts much about Kemal Ataturk and about his domestic and foreign policies, but unfortunately -- most unfortunately -- the military do not follow Kemal's principles in their concrete foreign policy. This is undoubtedly a cause for alarm today. And I am also struck by the fact that Turkey is striving to be too active a member of NATO. Turkey today effectively takes its cue from the aggressive line of the United States, not only in the Near East but also in other parts of the world. All of this can hardly help the solution of either economic problems or the country's domestic political problems.

[Kachanov] The correctness of your words is probably endorsed by recent events in Iran, where the shah's pro-American regime was toppled.

[Belyayev] I should like to recall an episode connected with the last months of the shah's life.

In November 1979, when Mohamed Reza, along with his sister Ashraf, was at an American Air Force Base in Texas, he spent a lot of time talking with her about his failed policies. And in passing, he framed the following remark: Maybe I made a fatal mistake in spoiling relations with the Soviet Union. And then he agreed with himself. And as I see it, anyone who in his policies ignores the dominant tones of history is committing mistakes which might lead to irreparable results, the attempts by today's uniformed leaders in Turkey toward resolving the country's economic and domestic political problems in such a way as to play along with the United States against the Soviet Union are unviable, and history will prove this.

[Kachanov] Comrade (Maltko's) question was answered by international affairs journalist Igor Petrovich Belyayev.

FALIN ON U.S. FOREIGN POLICY, DISARMAMENT

DW111129 Hamburg KONKRET in German No 2 Feb 83 pp 34-39

[Interview with Valentin Falin, IZVESTIYA special commentator, by Manfred Bissinger and Hermann I. Gremliza in Moscow in December 1982; at time of interview Falin was deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department]

[Text] KONKRET: Mr Falin, 2 years ago you said that the eighties would be extremely cold. Has the ice age begun since then?

Falin: Everything in life, including the ice age, is relative. I could certainly promise though that we will all have a better fate than the mammoths that we talk about in the past perfect. Otherwise, however, the climate really hasn't improved over the years, not even politically. This also depends on people, not just on natural circumstances.

KONKRET: Let's talk about people. The U.S. President has been in office for 2 years now. It is time to strike an interim balance.

Falin: An interim balance has already been struck by the Americans, who have every right to do so. The results were positive for the President. Regarding international relations, this President can say that the countries with different systems are farther apart from each other than before. There are problems troubling all of mankind that are farther away from a solution than before. The arms race is accelerating to a greater degree than before, and the prospects for reducing tensions and conflicts between the states are currently worse than before. Another war has broken out in the meantime in the Middle East, and this was has been particularly bloody and brutal. Events in Central America -- in Guatemala and El Salvador, for instance -- and the conflicts in the South Atlantic have not really improved U.S. prestige in the world.

The dangers to mankind have increased considerably. The dangers run abreast with the progress in weapons technology. The increasingly dangerous new mass destruction weapons require a special responsibility and a special sense of reality. These are the very qualities that are lacking in the West's policy today.

KONKRET: You just said that the U.S. policy in South America and elsewhere in the world has not enhanced U.S. prestige. However, isn't it a fact that the United States has decided to no longer concern itself with enhancing its prestige but only with preserving or expanding its spheres of power by any means?

Falin: Certainly. The situation is as you described it. President Reagan himself has said that he doesn't care what people in and outside the United States think about him. He said he would command as he was convinced was right, without regard for the reaction of others. However, in reality the biggest countries and politicians in leading positions don't operate in a vacuum. They operate in a world where other countries don't accept everything and don't leave everything unanswered. Fortunately, the Americans don't rule the entire world.

KONKRET: In the past 20 years, in the period of detente and peaceful coexistence, the United States has increasingly lost its international influence. A growing number of liberation movements have been able to remove their countries from the grasp of the United States. The loss of markets and sources of cheap raw materials has led to serious social problems in the United States. In view of all this, isn't it logical for the United States -- be it under Reagan or somebody else -- to try to regain lost ground?

Falin: There are always different ways to get out of a situation. There have always been various groupings in the upper levels of the United States: One supports adjusting to the real world; while another decisively supports making the world adjust to the United States and changing this world -- as is now being said -- so as to make it friendly toward the United States in the sense people in Washington understand friendliness. Roosevelt tended more to the first group. He held the view that in the interests of the United States the world had to be shaped in such a way that peace wouldn't be an interim solution or a break between wars. His successors, Truman and the others, held the view that the United States was to develop only that peace that was to be controlled by the United States. Truman said: The United States has been chosen by God to assume this leadership; therefore, the entire world should submit to this leadership -- if not voluntarily, then under pressure of the American atom bomb. Subsequently, there were various forms of this nuclear diplomacy, this diplomacy of force.

In the sixties, the Americans realized that they couldn't live well with this policy. They were facing growing economic difficulties. The Vietnam war led the Americans into a military and political dead end, not only in Asia but in general. Following the example of other Western powers such as France and the Federal Republic, they tried to promote their interests by cooperating with the Soviet Union in important international problems. In 1972, the United States for the first time recognized the principles of peaceful coexistence in our joint statement on the bases of relations [gemeinsame grundlagenerklaerung]. That's what this document says — for the first and, unfortunately, the last time. This statement also says that despite their different systems, the United States and the Soviet Union are committed to shaping their policies in a way that will prevent the emergence of a threat of war. Compare this with what Reagan proclaims now, what he said before Parliament in London, for instance. He said it was the goal of U.S. policy to leave communism on the ruins of history and to destroy the socialist system. How can this U.S. policy goal be brought in line with the U.S. commitment of 1972?

KONKRET: How?

Falin: There is no way. This is also a response to the question asked by the public in the West: Who is to blame for what's going on today? Whose policy has changed? Is it Soviet or American policy? We observe every letter, every comma and every period of all the obligations we undertook in the seventies.

KONKRET: No one disputes the fact that the United States has changed its policy. Doesn't the Soviet Union feel compelled to adjust its policy to this change?

Falin: It is certainly clear that the Soviet Union cannot neglect developments in U.S. policy and in the United States.

KONKRET: What has been happening there is the result of the American dream of becoming the No. 1 world power again.

Falin: The Americans certainly could have that dream. They know what they want. Now they have to learn what they can do. This course has not been completed in the White House. We will have to wait and see how and when it will be completed.

KONKRET: This could turn out to be a very dangerous course. The Reagan administration has correctly realized that as long as the Soviet Union is an equal partner internationally and, what is more, as long as the Soviet Union exists at all, it offers - whether it wants to or not -- support for everything that harms U.S. interests world wide. Without the Soviet Union no liberation army -- no matter where in the Third World -- would have a chance, no matter whether the Soviet Union interferes or not. The Reagan administration realizes this very well and therefore it is its main goal to force the Soviet Union to its knees, with nuclear weapons if necessary.

Falin: This is basically nothing new. The Americans tried something similar after the October Revolution by intervening together with other imperialist states. They tried to destroy us militarily, to force us to our knees and to break up our state. Then others tried to do the same thing. You remember that when Hitler invaded the Soviet Union, some Americans recommended at the time to just watch and do nothing until the Germans and the Russians had killed each other.

KONKRET: To a certain degree, that's how the United States waged the war.

Falin: Probably to a certain degree. However, then the United States realized that there are larger and more important things than this narrow-minded sectarian class thinking which puts the interests of a small group of the ruling class over all other interests of the people. They realized that cooperation among different systems is necessary to reach the greater goal of peace. The Americans recognized this necessity at the time, but forgot or put it aside later on and thus prevented an entire generation from living in a way which would have been possible, if the money invested in the arms race had been used for peaceful and constructive work.

KONKRET: Theoretically, peace dictated by a supreme world power is possible.

Falin: If the Reagan administration were to not closely what has happened and why its earlier attempts to force the Soviet Union to its knees through the arms race, blockades and economic sanctions have failed, it would no longer try to gain military superiority. The Americans are pursuing this goal, and they make no bones about it. The Americans are ignoring the fact that approximate parity has become a permanent factor in world events. You can have 100 missiles more or 100 missiles less, 100 nuclear warheads more or 200 less -- this doesn't change the balance of destruction. At the moment there are about 5 tons of TNT per person in the world. That's the average per person -- whether it is 3 tons or 10 tons is of no importance. No matter how sophisticated technology becomes, any nuclear first strike will provoke a counterstrike which would destroy the aggressor. That's absolutely certain. That is actually the background of our decision of unilaterally renounce the first use of nuclear weapons. We realize that no one will be the winner in a nuclear war.

KONKRET: The development of the cruise missiles and the Pershing II missiles and their deployment so close to the Soviet border with the very short advance warning time of 6 minutes -- isn't this an attempt to allow a successful first strike, hitting the most important political and military command centers at one blow and reducing the counterstrike capacity of the fixed missile systems to such an extent that at most only West Europe can be hit and the United States little if at all?

Falin: Well, if we analyze things logically, we are bound to arrive at your conclusion. However, life is more complicated. The Soviet Union will clearly not sit back and watch these Pershing missiles explode or the cruise missiles reach their target. Our monitors show that such a first strike is under way our missiles will be launched before they can be hit. No matter how -- by computers or otherwise -- one thing is clear: In reality the other side will not first experience what a nuclear war is and then make a decision afterwards. No, everything will actually proceed automatically.

KONKRET: In the sphere of NATO alone last year there were more than 50 false nuclear war alerts which in each case triggered concrete preparatory action. With an advance warning time reduced to 6 minutes, can the Soviet Union really risk 50 times a year waiting and seeing whether the alert will prove to have been a false alert or a preparation for a nuclear first strike?

Falin: You know, our top party leaders have said that the deployment of these U.S. missiles will change the entire military situation not only quantitatively but also qualitatively. This does not only mean the numerical balance of forces but also the situation in the sense of danger and counterdanger regarding our two states, the Soviet Union and the United States, between the East and West on the whole. We can return the same arguments to the Americans that they formulated during the Cuba crisis. The Soviet Union's vital interests don't allow us to take what the Americans are currently planning without response. We will respond to this challenge adequately, on their words, we will develop and deploy weapons which will put the Americans into the same situation into which they want to put the Soviet Union, technically this is possible.

KONKRET: Also geographically?

Falin: Geographically it is also possible. There are at the moment various methods to achieve this. If the Americans believe that thanks to their geographical situation, thanks to their specially advantageous situation, they are in relative security as compared to the Soviet Union, they are wrong.

KONKRET: So that means nuclear missiles on Cuba?

Falin: There are technical possibilities to do this and they will be fully used to guarantee equality and security for both sides.

KONKRET: Is this possible simultaneously?

Falin: Roughly, simultaneously. Whatever the Americans will do -- it will not happen on one day. Second, it is important to mention what this means for West Europe. This isn't a threat -- I want to stress that -- it is just a statement on the situation: Europe's function will change with the deployment of these weapons.

KONKRET: It will become a forefield.

Falin: Europe will indeed become the forefield in a global conflict, a global conflict which is not bound to start in Europe. In the event of a conflict elsewhere, in the East, in the North, in the South or elsewhere the presence of these weapons in Europe will automatically make Europe part of a conflict. To disengage Europe from such a conflict probably is possible theoretically but impossible in practice, in particular in view of what Reagan said in an interview with the Finnish Press Agency a year ago. He said that the Americans are not only in Europe to defend Europe. They are above all in Europe to defend the United States, and this as far away from the United States as possible. One thing is important: We are firmly convinced that the time when war was an instrument of politics is long past. We as the Soviet Union, as a state, as a system and as an ideology, are prepared to undertake all sorts of obligations, if necessary, under international control, to prevent the outbreak of a war.

KONKRET: A great war or any war?

Falin: A small war, a great war, any war.

KONKRET: Including military excursions outside your own territories?

Falin: If the other states don't interfere militarily or provoke or organize a military intervention, we not only don't want to, but also don't have to act somehow. This applies to all spheres of interest, it applies without exception to adjacent as well as remote regions. We are convinced that the only chance for mankind consists in adapting to the new world, that all nations, big and small, have the same right to happiness, wellbeing and material prosperity.

KONKRET: The decision on counterarmament will be implemented in the autumn or winter of 1983. In your view is there still any chance at all that a result will be reached in Geneva by that time?

Falin: If the Americans continue to act by the motto formulated by Weinberger in the U.S. Senate to the effect that the Americans only agreed to these negotiations because otherwise the West Europeans wouldn't have consented to the deployment of the U.S. missiles and that these negotiations are aimed at creating better conditions for the deployment, we have no reason to hope for a concrete result of these negotiations. In all these months the Americans haven't said another word on their so-called "zero solution," and this zero solution means a zero solution for one side, not for both sides. They are trying to guarantee a superiority of the Americans -- to NATO -- without counterarmament but by way of unilateral disarmament on the part of the Soviet Union. This is not a proposal for creating a basis for the negotiations. It is only a propagandistic proposal to create better conditions for the U.S. plans.

KONKRET: The SS-20 missile has become a symbol of nuclear threat. In pictures of peace demonstrations in the Federal Republic or in Holland you see posters with the slogan "against Pershing II and SS-20 missiles." Mustn't the Soviet Union consider, in view of the terrible danger that Pershing II and cruise missiles could be deployed in Western Europe, to withdraw the SS-20 missiles from the western part of the Soviet Union and replace them by the old SS-4 and SS-5 missiles? Then the West Europeans, including Mr Kohl and Mr Woerner, wound't be in a position any more to stick with the counterarmament decision.

Falin: First, I must say that the first SS-20 missiles were deployed as late as 1976, while NATO counterarmament was decided in May 1975, that is one year earlier. This counterarmament decision wasn't made in connection with the SS-20 missiles but with the development of new military technologies in the United States, particularly cruise missiles. One tries to politically exploit these new technologies and create new facts for the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

Second: For us, the Soviet Union, it is no problem to eliminate all medium-range weapons in Europe, including the SS-20 missiles. We have made such a proposal in November last year at a time when Leonid Brezhnev was in Bonn. We said: Let's make a genuine zero solution, let's eliminate all medium-range weapons in Europe. The Americans and the West Germans didn't accept this proposal. If you link this proposal with our 1978 proposal to renounce the first use in a most strict and solemn way, the political and legal prerequisites would have been created for a radical depreciation of the level of conventional weapons also.

KONKRET: Why won't the Americans accept this proposal, what do you think?

Falin: That is the question. Why are the Americans for nuclear-free zones in Central America, in Latin America? Why are the Americans strictly against such nuclear-free zones in the north or south of Europe? Why are they against a depreciation and elimination of nuclear weapons in the Indian Ocean? That is the question that isn't being answered.

KONKRET: The Americans maintain that the Warsaw Pact's conventional units have such a considerable superiority in Europe that the nuclear shield is necessary in Europe to resist military action or just intensified pressure on Western Europe due to conventional military superiority.

Falin: That is being stated. However, as our defense minister recently said, these assertions don't correspond to realities. NATO forces are numerically stronger than the Warsaw Pact forces. The number of NATO divisions ready for combat is higher than that of the East. Figures relating to tank units are about equal, the figures of antitank weapons are higher in the West than the East. Figures relating to tactical air force units are more advantageous for the Warsaw Pact states. As we know, however, most planes of the Western side have a double function in contrast to the Warsaw Pact planes. An approximate parity exists here also. Nevertheless, however, the NATO countries want to force now an arms race on us also in the conventional field.

KONKRET: You mean the Rogers plan of replacing further nuclear armament by conventional armament. Isn't the plan more of an economic than military nature? Doesn't it mean arming yourself to death instead of launching a first nuclear strike?

Falin: Unfortunately, it isn't only an economic but also a military plan. In the conventional field a most dangerous development is taking place. People try with the help of modern electronics to increase the effectivity of conventional weapons practically tenfold.

KONKRET: The Israelis established an example in Lebanon.

Falin: The first signs of this development could be seen in Lebanon. The danger of conventional weapons will become so enormous that although war with such conventional weapons can't be compared with nuclear war, it will come pretty close to it. That is a very, very malicious and dangerous development, because this could give the attacker some hope to create the prerequisites for success if he acts decisively and unexpectedly.

However, the following is important to understand the logic of the Americans: Please study the arguments formulated by the Americans, not now, but 20 or 25 years ago in support of nuclear weapons. Why are nuclear weapons irreplaceable for the Americans? The Americans say: Our policy is a policy of strength, and nuclear weapons are the concentrated expression of this strength. The second argument: We are technologically leading and we will always be a step ahead of the Soviet Union so that, therefore, such sophisticated weapons as nuclear weapons are of more advantage to us.

In contrast to this, the Soviet Union has always said at any time: We are decisive opponents of nuclear weapons. We are against the use of such weapons because they would be a catastrophe for the people. It is particularly called for to say today that this attitude is correct and realistic.

KONKRET: What do you think of the new Bonn government?

Falin: We have taken notice of it that the new Bonn people attributes particular importance to cooperation with Washington, trying to offset the geographical nearness to East Europe through political nearness to the United States. You will have to decide it yourself how much this corresponds to the interests of your country, decide it also in the elections.

KONKRET: What is there to the statement that the Soviet Union wants to leave Afghanistan?

Falin: The dispatching of our contingent to Afghanistan was connected from the beginning with the wish -- even before the contingent reached Afghanistan -- to return from this country as quickly as possible. We didn't want to extend our military borders, it was a necessity to guarantee our security and help our neighbors. At the time when our troops came to Afghanistan in 1979, the total of mercenaries who were being prepared in Pakistan and Iran for an attack on Afghanistan amounted to 100,000 men. These challenges were to be responded to in a different way. We tried to do it without dispatching our troops. We have discussed it with the Pakistani dozens of times. We have contacted the Americans, unfortunately, however, without success. The reaction was an increase of the intervention. Unfortunately, these interventions haven't stopped up to now despite all our efforts to achieve political solutions. One thing is certain: We are not interested to be militarily present in Afghanistan. We don't want Afghanistan to change its status as a state. Afghanistan should remain a nonaliged neutral state. That corresponds fully to our interests. We are just against Afghanistan becoming something like Iran at the time of the shah, a place of anti-Soviet activities, a place of military activities to the advantage of the United States.

KONKRET: Can it be assumed that something will change in the year 1983?

Falin: That is difficult to say. It depends on what the people in Washington, Islamabad and some other capitals plan to do. This problem could have been solved without any aggravation -- in 1978, 1979 and 1 year thereafter. We believe the problem can be solved.

KONKRET: You want to go home?

Falin: We want to go home and we want to live quietly, as we have lived quietly with Afghanistan since the October Revolution.

KONKRET: Mr Falin, one more question. It pertains to developments in Poland which have played a great role both internationally and with regard to relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. Martial law has been suspended. Are you content with developments there?

Falin: The main thing is that the Poles are content with it. For us the situation in Poland is naturally not a great gift, although we have observed the development of this crisis for a long time. We have tried to help the Polish Government as much as we could economically and financially to get this crisis under control. However, the Polish economy particularly doesn't function as good as the friends of Poland and we, too, wish it should.

This isn't the case only due to lack of raw materials, objective prerequisites and other material, it is simply because the organization of work and labor discipline, are not as highly developed as would be necessary for technological reasons to do productive work. We realize that the Polish situation was created in a double way, so to speak. Prerequisites existed for what has happened in the Polish house. However, many things have been brought to that house from outside. Not from the East but from the West. Even the trade union name Solidarity isn't of Polish origin, it was introduced for the first time in Radio "Free Europe's" broadcasts for Poland.

KONKRET: Well, alright. Isn't that a somewhat simple explanation?

Falin: If something is heard by a person every day, every hour and every minute, he begins to believe that these are his own convictions. I don't want to play down what has happened in Poland and why. The speed of developments in Poland probably didn't correspond to the prerequisites there. Several mistakes have been made, but who doesn't make mistakes? The volume of the crisis, however, was intentionally extended and aggravated. If we recall the decision of 13 December last year, we must say that this decision was really of historic significance because it saved Poland civil war which would have caused enormous Polish sacrifices and which would have had grave consequences for the situation in Europe. That was a national decision of the Polish Government. All that has been written about it in the West, particularly in the United States, was an attempt to exploit the developments propagandistically.

KONKRET: Do you expect the United States to react if the conditions in Poland will normalize, that is discontinuing its propaganda campaigns and sanctions?

Falin: I don't believe that the Americans are being guided by reason in this matter. They will probably undertake everything to make it difficult for Poland to overcome this crisis as they have done everything up to now to harm every Polish family so that it will feel American disapproval of the events. It is really not a great policy for such a big power as the United States to seek satisfaction in the losses of others. However, that is the philosophy of this administration and of both preceding administrations, namely to make own gains through the losses of the other side.

VASILYEV REVIEWS WEEK'S EVENTS IN PRAVDA

PM130009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 83 First Edition p 4

[Gennadiy Vasilyev "International Review"]

[Excerpt] The political life of 1983 is gathering speed. International meetings, conferences and talks are being held whose participants have a full opportunity to tackle in a business like fashion the important problems facing mankind. There is extremely broad support by the whole public for peaceful, constructive initiatives wherever they come from and an ardent desire on the part of millions of people to ensure that the efforts of politicians and diplomats are not wasted but culminate in specific and realistic decisions strengthening the peoples' security and lessening the threat of nuclear catastrophe. Only one thing is required -- the political will and readiness on the part of the leaders of all states to seek mutually acceptable accords on a basis of equality and the sides' equal security.

The Madrid meeting of representatives of the 35 states that took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe resumed this week. As Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran Lopez noted when opening the new round of sessions, the lessening of international tension and the state of confrontation is a necessary condition for the development of international cooperation. The minister assessed the Warsaw Pact states' Political Declaration as evidence of the socialist countries' desire to step up and expand talks regarding disarmament.

The Soviet Union pursues a vigorous, dynamic, flexible line in international affairs. Its "peace offensive" continues. The strength of the socialist countries' well-known proposals lies in the fact that they not only proclaim peace-loving intentions but also propose specific, considered, realistic ways of achieving those aims.

Take a question like the Pentagon's intention of starting the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe this year, which is causing deep concern on our continent and beyond. The Soviet Union proposes a solution whereby it would retain in Europe only as many missiles as Britain and France possess - not one more. Along with this agreement must be reached on reducing to equal levels on both sides the number of aircraft carrying medium-range nuclear weapons that both the USSR and the NATO countries have in the given region.

The Soviet concept of solving the problem is based on the principle of the side's equality and equal security. The same thing distinguishes all the other proposals put forward by the socialist countries, and the range of issues covered by these proposals is very broad. From formulating a program for step-by-step nuclear disarmament to elaborating an international convention on the prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons; from reaching practical agreement on not increasing military spending and subsequently reducing it to concluding a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO countries.

The world press and politicians and public figures in many countries are continuing to refer in their speeches to the socialist countries peace initiatives. The overwhelming majority of them assess the initiatives as a good basis for reaching mutually acceptable East-West agreements and as a life-giving stimulus for all who want to prevent nuclear catastrophe. To the outright McCarthyists who seek the "perfidious hand of Moscow" everywhere, the world's sober-minded people are saying: "There it is, the real hand of Moscow, a hand outstretched for cooperation and peace."

American Zero

Time is flying by. It is now more than 2 years since the day that Ronald Reagan's administration noisily installed itself in the Washington offices. Wasting no time, it proclaimed a policy of a "crusade" against communism, engaged in a faster buildup of "military muscle" and declared detente to be dead and buried. Dumbfounded by the onslaught of the "new right," America remained silent, except for the boldest opponents of militarism and reaction. That was only 2 years ago. What a change there has been since then in the atmosphere in the United States itself and all over the world: the mass antiwar movement, the press criticism of the suicidal course of nuclear preparations, and the popularity of the proposal of an arms freeze. The "hawks," only yesterday so frank, are now beginning to hold their tongues, to be cunning, to camouflage themselves.

A curious item explaining the reason for these metamorphoses was published by the French journal POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE. The item was an interview with former Secretary of State A. Haig. The many questions asked by the correspondent included the following one: General, what do you think of the relaxation of tension?" The journalist was clearly not in any doubt about the answer he would get from a politician who had been so active in smashing the positive things that the years of the relaxation of international tension had brought.

But, to his surprise, he heard that "the relaxation of tension is equally attractive on both sides of the Atlantic." And, explaining why Western figures need to demonstrate their "desire for constructive dialogue with the Russians," Haig cynically argued: "...if the western countries' public does not think that the corresponding governments are making efforts in this direction, those governments will lose the popular support necessary for the preservation of the countries' combat capability." You couldn't put it more frankly! Building up arms under the smokescreen of talks of "love of peace" is the "more sophisticated" version of foreign policy that the Reagan administration is now trying to pursue.

U.S. Vice President G. Bush's marathon tour ended this week. In the 12 days of his trip, made on Reagan's personal instructions, the high-ranking visitor went to the FRG, the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, France and Britain. He met with these countries' leaders, visited NATO headquarters in Brussels and addressed many press conferences.

The American vice president had a difficult task: To try to neutralize the attraction of the socialist countries' peace initiatives, to convince the West European public of Washington's "love of peace" and to secure at all costs confirmation of the allies' consent to the deployment of the new American nuclear weapons on the continent. The task was doubly difficult in that the transatlantic visitor brought with him nothing but the psuedo zero option.

Bush tried to make up for the lack of serious arguments with bogus pathos and by hushing up facts that are known to everyone. When you read the statements he delivered in the West European capitals, you cannot help wondering: Didn't such a responsible politician feel uncomfortable pretending to be such a naive, uninformed simpleton in front of journalists?

"The United States believes that any agreement on nuclear arms must be effective and balanced," he proclaimed in Geneva, and vaunted as a model of such an agreement the American "zero option," which envisages the unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union. "If the Russians are not suited by Reagan's zero option proposal," he declared in Rome, "why won't they submit other proposals to achieve the same objective?" I really don't believe that people in Washington are so deaf, blind and illiterate that they do not know of the USSR's very specific proposals, which have attracted the attention of the whole world!

People on the banks of the Potomac are trying to portray the U.S. vice president's trip as a "tremendous success" for American policy. The White House has published a special statement publicizing its results. However, the essence of the statement convinces one of precisely the thing that American diplomacy would so much like to conceal: The Reagan administration is not displaying good will, flexibility and a desire for agreements and is pinning its hopes only on the arms race. "Progress at the Geneva talks," the White House statement says, "now depends more than ever on continued allied unity and on determination to deploy the missiles...." That sounds almost like an admission that, by insisting on its own "zero option," Washington intends to continue to block the Geneva talks in order to implement its sinister plans in Europe, in defiance of the people's will.

Commenting on the tour, West European newspapers admit that the U.S. vice president's trip was purely a propaganda measure steeped in the traditions of American advertising. They note that in all the 12 days not a single new idea was heard from the American visitor. Many observers believe that, despite all the ballyhoo accompanying Bush's trip, it did not achieve its aims.

PRAVDA VIEWS NATO CONSULTATIVE GROUP MEETING

PM142343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Feb 83 First Edition p 5

[V. Drobkov dispatch: "Natoites confer"]

[Text] Brussels, 14 Feb -- A meeting of the so-called "Special Consultative Group" (SCG) of NATO was held in the headquarters of the North Atlantic bloc. It was devoted to the problem of the missile rearmament of NATO forces in Europe.

Formally, the SCG was created for monitoring the process of the U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva on medium-range nuclear weapons on the European continent. In NATO it is presented as a kind of forum for drawing up a common stance by the West on this particular problem. But in fact the NATO group has long since been transformed into an instrument for Washington to apply additional pressure on its vacillating partners and into a tool for pursuing a course toward the unconditional deployment of Pershing II and cruise missile in Europe.

As local political commentators observe, the SCG meeting that has just been held in Brussels was devoted to this same aim. It took place immediately after the visit to Western Europe of U.S. Vice President G. Bush who attempted to muffle the growing disagreement within NATO concerning medium-range missiles. Washington is seeking at all costs to prevent the West Europeans from rejecting the new missiles which are being foisted on them. At the same time the United States is reluctant to meet halfway the USSR's peace-loving initiatives and continues to insist upon R. Reagan's notorious "zero option" which is calculated to obtain for the NATO countries unilateral advantages in the sphere of medium-range nuclear weapons.

The work of NATO's SCG takes place, by tradition, behind closed doors. However, now, for the first time its leaders announced the holding this evening of a special press conference after the conclusion of the group's work. As can be seen, endeavors are being made in NATO to temper the wave of antimissile actions by the public of the Western countries and new diversionary maneuvers are being planned for the sake of this.

SHITIKOV ATTENDS IPU WORKING PARTY IN GENEVA

LD141734 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] A meeting of the IPU working party on questions of developing its activity, opened today in Geneva. Shitikov, chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and Chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, is taking part in the meeting's work.

SOVIET 'VIENNA CONFERENCE' DELEGATES INTERVIEWED

AU141338 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 13 Feb 83 p 3

[Otto Janecek report on interviews with Major General Tatarnikov and with Professor Dzhermen Gvishiani, members of the Soviet delegation to the "Vienna conference" for proposals to avert the danger of war in Europe, held 6-9 February, exact date of interviews not specified]

[Text] During the so-called "Vienna conference" that dealt with proposals to avert the danger of war in Europe, VOLKSSTIMME had the opportunity to talk with two prominent members of the Soviet delegation: With Major General Tatarnikov and Professor Gvishiani. Following are excerpts from these interviews.

VOLKSSTIMME asked Major General Tatarnikov what the potential deployment of new U.S. missiles in West Europe would mean from the military viewpoint.

Tatarnikov: "This would amount to a strategic change both on a European scale and on an global scale. NATO would build up for itself a first-strike capacity to which we would have to respond in an appropriate form. This also applies if only part of the planned NATO missiles were installed."

In this context Tatarnikov referred to the Soviet renunciation of a nuclear first strike. This is not merely a verbel declaration, not merely propaganda. The decision of the Soviet leadership has necessitated a number of specific steps. Thus, for example, it was necessary to ensure that any unauthorized use of nuclear weapons be excluded, and therefore, strict control of the entire nuclear arms arsenal of the USSR by the political leadership. Within this framework a great deal of work was done in the staffs and troop units. The declaration has a material foundation.

Should the other side proceed similarly, then this would at least offer a chance for detente. The possibility of a nuclear war would be averted for a certain period of time. The arms race would come to a standstill, and, as a result, it would be possible to hold negotiations on disarmament and later on on a complete anninilation of nuclear weapons.

Tatarnikov: "The political and the military figures of the NATO countries says: But about the conventional weapons? Well, precisely for that reason the Warsaw Pact states proposed a treaty in Prague providing for a mutual renunciation of force. Such a treaty would be highly important, it could put an end to the confrontation."

Professor Dzherman Gvishiani, vice president of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, declared: "The Vienna conference was quite useful, but in the future we should perhaps also hold conferences that do not deal with such a wide range of topics. It would also be good if we could have discussions not merely with liberal democrats but if we could enter into discussion also with extremists, with people who hold views that utterly disagree with ours. We are not afraid, because we are aware of the strength of our arguments."

Gvishiani went on to say that he could imagine conferences dealing, among others, with educational problems. For example, there should be more information about "environmental problems" which promote mutual understanding and reduce prejudices. Here it is above all necessary to proceed from the viewpoint of the struggle for peace.

Gvishiani then turned to a specific case: Let us take, for example, the U.S. Secret Service report which was launched some time ago and proceeded from the assumption that there would be a shortage of oil and natural gas in the USSR in a few years. Naturally, this report was sheer nonsense. Yet this nonsense was made the foundation of an entire U.S. strategy. In making military preparations it was assumed that the USSR -- searching for new energy resources -- would soon invade the Middle East oil countries. Gvishiani said he was astonished to see how many things are not known in the United States, and what kind of things are believed there.

Or, another case: Shortly before the beginning of the conference, Gvishiani had a talk with Heinz Fischer, Parliamentary floor leader of the Austrian Socialist Party. Fischer asked him what people in the USSR thought of the Reagan administration's idea that it would be possible to "arm the USSR to death," to drive it in into constantly growing economic difficulties. That, too, is nonsense, Gvishiani said. Anyone who is at all familiar with the facts will see that right away.

Indeed it is a fact that weapons of mass destructions nowadays are becoming less and less expensive. Gvishiani, bitterly: "One can destroy the planet very cheaply." This was also stated at this conference, and these voices should be listened to, because there is still far too little general awareness of this particular aspect of the matter.

Unfortunately, there are still undreamed-of possibilities for annihilating mankind, quite apart from nuclear weapons. There is the field of chemical weapons, the field of genetics, and altogether the fields between biology and electronics.

This is where the responsibility of the scientists comes into play. Their social, their humanist awareness has fortunately grown in the recent past. There is no longer only a subjective but also something like an objective motivation.

Shitikov Statement

LD121230 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Statement given by Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and head of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, to a Moscow radio correspondent at Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport on his return from an international conference in Vienna on the theme ["How To Remove the Threat of War in Europe"; date not given -- recorded in Russian fading into translation]

[Text] The conference was a representative one. It was attended by the representatives of [word indistinct] 28 countries -- including almost all European countries, the United States and Canada -- which signed the final act of the Helsinki Conference. They were members of various political parties, people of various points of view, representatives of international organizations and national anti-war movements and clerical officials. There was open discussion during the 3 days of plenary sessions and commission meetings about the present serious situtation in the world, about the danger presented by the escalating arms race and about way to eliminate (?the threat) of nuclear war in Europe and throughout the world.

The Soviet delegation positively assesses the results of the Vienna dialogue. Its participants agreed that energetic actions by the public are necessary to eliminate the threat of war on the European Continent. In this connection, there was talk of activating the struggle aimed at preventing the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries which is envisaged for this year. Some delegates, including those from Western countries, denounced the American so-called zero option according to which the Soviet Union should unilaterally dismantle its medium-range missiles in Europe. Many speakers called on the West to show a constructive approach to the proposals on disarmament and detente which have been submitted by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. [words indistinct] Initiatives undertaken in the speeches by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Yuriy Andropov, and in the Political Declaration of the consultative meeting of the member states of the Warsaw Pact held recently in Prague.

Among other things, (?attention) was drawn to the readiness of the USSR to reduce the number of its medium-range missiles in Europe to the number of the British and French missiles and also to the proposal of the socialist countries that the Warsaw Pact and NATO conclude an agreement on mutual (?nonuse) of military force and [words indistinct]. As stated at the Vienna meeting, these initiatives of the USSR and other socialist states represent a basis for a broad dialogue between East and West and give an important impetus to the continuation of the policy of detente. The participants in the Vienna meeting emphasized their readiness to contribute to the further development of the movement against the nuclear arms race and for the safeguarding of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON BUSH TRIP, U.S. ARMS POLICY

PM141201 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Feb 83 First Edition p 3

[Article by Colonel M. Ponomarev under the rubric "Observer's Notes": "The White House's Words and Deeds"]

[Text] Two years in office have left their mark on the inhabitants of the White House. They have learned a thing or two. At any rate the phraseology which U.S. Administration spokesmen now employ in their speeches, statements and appeals differs quite markedly from that of 2 years ago.

Yes, pronouncements about the "possibility" and "acceptability" of nuclear wars -- whether "limited," "protracted" or of any other kind --"U.S. victory" in such wars, "demonstration" nuclear explosions and how any American can easily escape a nuclear catastrophe with the help of an ordinary spade are not to be heard so often from the lips of official Washington spokesmen. Even a "superhawk" like C. Weinberger, addressing the Senate Armed Services Committee, now claims that U.S. strategy is "defensive in character" and that its aim is to "prevent war."

All of this is, of course, sheer hypocrisy. The views of those at the helm of power in Washington have not changed one iota, nor has policy. Nevertheless, not even they can ignore the facts, which are that the policy proclaimed by the Reagan administration 2 years ago has not yielded its architects and executors the dividends they had counted on.

In fact, whereas in January 1981, according to a WASHINGTON POST opinion poll, only 18 percent of Americans favored a cut in military spending, by January 1983 that figure had arisen to 54 percent. It is no accident that one ABC television program drew the following conclusion: "For 2 years President Reagan had no problems in pursuing his policy of consolidating U.S. military might. Now, in midterm, this policy is encountering mounting opposition. He is losing public support and coming up against open hostility in Congress."

That is at home. What about abroad? Britain's SUNDAY EXPRESS bluntly writes that "President Reagan's actions have alarmed all the NATO allies" and that Washington's reaction to the latest peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact organization "has been so confused and so politically inept that it has resulted in enormous tension in relations within NATO." As for U.S. military policy, it is, in the newspaper's view, "in an unimaginable state."

The unrealistic U.S. stance at the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms and limiting nuclear arms in Europe is a source of acute alarm worldwide. The successful conclusion of these talks on the basis of the principle of the two sides' equality and identical security would appreciably reduce the danger of a nuclear war and lead to a reduction in international tension. This would accord with the fundamental and vital interests of all peoples.

But Washington is not in the least concerned about the talks succeeding. It is bent on upsetting in its own favor the approximate equality in strategic arms and medium-range nuclear missile devices which currently exists in Europe. The nortorious "zero option" proposed by President Reagan, which is in fact an attempt to disarm the USSR, to deprive the Soviet Union of its medium-range missiles while preserving intact the corresponding arms held by the United States and the other NATO countries in Europe, serves this purpose in particular.

The unacceptability of such an option is obvious to any clearheaded person. The unrealistic nature of the U.S. stance has become particularly apparent in the light of the Soviet Union's recent proposals to limit the number of medium-range missiles in Europe to the number of such missiles at the disposal of the U.S. NATO allies Britain and France.

In these circumstances the U.S. Administration decided that putting a cosmetic gloss on its speeches was not enough and that it would have to resort to emergency measures no less. The Washington authorities' two top spokesmen -- Vice President G. Bush and Secretary of State G. Shultz -- were rushed off on foreign tours, the first to West Europe and the second to the Far East. For all the difference in the tasks set them, the main one was exactly the same -- to present White House policy in the best possible light.

We will not go into Shultz' trip here. That is a subject in its own right. As for Bush's trip, it must be stressed that he was set the task of salvaging the "zero option" in order in the final analysis to wreck the talks with the Soviet Union on limiting nuclear arms in Europe and to ensure the implementation of the NATO decision on the deployment on the territory of a number of West European countries of new U.S. medium-range missiles targeted on the Soviet Union and its allies and friends. Moreover, as THE WASHINGTON POST wrote, "White House officials have admitted that Bush's trip is aimed at countering the growing antiwar movement in Europe."

The insincerity and hypocrisy of U.S. policy has been particularly clearly in evidence in the course of Bush's tour: The White House envoy has given assurance after assurance of the "peaceableness" of the United States and its commitment to "arms control" and its desire to uphold "freedom and democracy" everywhere, making public statements in one European capital after another. He delivered a particularly pathetic speech in West Berlin. Here Bush did not confine himself to the unrestrained publicizing of U.S. policy, crude fabrications about the socialist countries' policy, attacks on the antiwar movement and lauding the "zero option." He resorted to a cheap political trick. Departing from the text of his speech, the U.S. vice president pulled out of his pocket Reagan's so-called appeal "to the peoples of Europe" and read it out.

This appeal was evaluated by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov in reply to questions from a PRAVDA correspondent. It contains nothing new. It still talks in terms of the "zero option." The United States does not wish to seek a mutually acceptable accord with the Soviet Union and is thereby deliberately dooming the Geneva talks to failure. The U.S. President's attempt to make his proposed summit meeting conditional on a deliberately unacceptable solution of the problem of nuclear arms in Europe certainly gives no indication that the U.S. leadership is serious in its approach to the question.

The propaganda camouflage was thus removed from President Reagan's appeal and from the whole of U.S. policy. The White House spokesmen's words cannot hide what the Washington administration is really doing. The new draft budget for fiscal 1984 is eloquent testimony to its stubborn desire to further accelerate the arms race, heighten international tension and achieve military superiority.

The economic difficulties currently facing the United States are enormous. The administration can see no way out of them. Judging from the draft budget, it is to continue its previous policy of cutting spending in many spheres, especially the social sphere. In this way Washington is trying to patch up some, the more gaping at least, of the holes in its finances.

There is, however, one sphere unaffected by cuts. Quite the reverse, billions and billions of dollars are being poured ever more generously into it. This is the sphere of militarist preparations. President Reagan has asked Congress to raise the military appropriations ceiling to $280.5 billion in fiscal 1984 and to spend $245.3 billion on specific military programs. That is an increase of 15 percent on the previous year! What is more, an increase in spending on building up strategic arms is being particularly strongly urged. Just under $30 billion are being set aside for this -- $7.6 billion more than in the current fiscal year.

Even when sending the draft budget to Congress the U.S. President could not refrain from demagoguery. He claimed that the record sums requested for the military department are essential in order to make the armed forces sufficiently strong "to ensure that they can prevent both a nuclear and a conventional war." This is a cheap trick. The whole world can see that Washington's deeds, expressed in their most concentrated form in the new draft budget, give the lie to his words.

Thus the Washington administration's practical actions incontrovertibly demonstrate its continuing commitment to a policy of confrontation, which threatens the cause of peace, of heightening tension and achieving military superiority. This policy is a cause of legitimate alarm among the international public, which with each passing day is becoming increasingly convinced of the insidious hypocrisy of the White House's "peace-loving messages" and assurances.

TV REPORTS BUSH'S SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN TOUR

LD142337 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 14 Feb 83

[From the "World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Kaverznev]

[Text] U.S. Vice President Bush spoke yesterday evening on the American television program "Face the Nation". He replied to questions connected with his recent trip to West Europe, the United States' economic problems and President Reagan's plans.

There was nothing particularly interesting in this broadcast, since the vice president repeated the same theories which formed the basis of his European speeches. Attention was drawn by the fact that Bush promised that the United States in the near future would draw up some alternative compromise solutions which would be proposed at the Geneva talks with the Soviet Union on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. Despite this, Bush stated that all America's allies with which he dealt in Europe unreservedly support Reagan's so-called zero option.

This morning, some West European commentators, not without malice noted that the American vice president was slightly misrepresenting things. It is curious that one Western radio station which takes a very unfriendly attitude to use nonetheless thought it necessary to stress that the Soviet side is very close to the truth when it calls Reagan's zero option a propaganda trick. A commentator of this radio station recalled that, a day after the proclamation of the President's message to the people of Europe, a reporter in Washington asked Reagan whether he was thereby sending some new signal to Moscow. In a fit of frankness, which was unexpected to all, the President said: Oh no. I was only reacting to their powerful campaign. And "a campaign" is how he describes the principled constructive proposals of the Soviet Union on questions concerning arms limitation.

NEPESOV ARTICLE SCORES SHULTZ' FAR EAST TRIP

PM141507 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 13 Feb 83 p 3

[International observer M. Nepesov article: "Shultz' Asian Efforts"]

[Text] Can it be a coincidence when the second and third-ranking members of the U.S. Government set off on long foreign trips practically at the same time? Of course, there can only be one answer to that question. The only minor difference was that West Europe was visited by Vice President G. Bush, since, after all, that region attracts Washington's greatest attention in connection with its desire to deploy new American missiles there. But at the same time Asia could not be disregarded by the foreign policy strategists on the Potomac. So Secretary of State G. Shultz was dispatched there.

Much has already been written and said about the American vice president's visit. The U.S. secretary of state's visit to a number of Asian countries was less publicized and not so much fuss was made. But Shultz, operating in his respectable businessman's style, was basically pursuing the same goals as G. Bush.

As was noted in the Warsaw Pact Political Declaration published at the beginning of the year, "imperialist circles are pursuing a policy of strength, pressure, diktat, interference in internal affairs and flouting of the national independence and sovereignty of states and seeking to consolidate and recarve 'spheres of influence.' They strive to turn to their own advantage any friction or complications arising in relations between states and any difficulties which various peoples may be experiencing." How accurate and well-founded this analysis is can be seen from the topics touched on during the secretary of state's talks in Tokyo.

Political observers draw attention to the fact that the secretary of state brought considerable pressure to bear on Japan on the pretext of a "Soviet threat," demanding an increase in Japan's military spending. It is curious that precisely at the time of Shultz's visit to Tokyo the Pentagon published a report clearly noting that Japan has military alliance relations with the United States on an equal level with the NATO countries." The report envisages the creation of a "collective security system" in Asia as one component in the "joint defense of the countries of the Western alliance."

Nor were economic questions ignored. The guest from across the ocean showed special interest in the visit to the USSR planned for the end of February by a delegation of Japanese business circles headed by S. Nagano, president of the Japanese chamber of trade and industry. The possibility is not excluded that it was under the influence of conversations with the secretary of state that Japanese Foreign Ministry leaders stated that "Tokyo's economic policy toward the Soviet Union will be tougher than the policy of West European countries." "Japan will use its economic might as an instrument against the USSR," they asserted, obviously forgetting the Reagan administration's recent fiasco over economic "sanctions" against our country.

Medium-range missiles were also discussed in Tokyo. As THE NEW YORK TIMES asserts, "Secretary of State G. Shultz promised Japanese Prime Minister Y. Nakasone that the United States will never elaborate any agreement with the Soviet Union on reducing medium-range missiles in Europe which would undermine the security of Japan and other non-European countries."

You see, the attainment of a compromise at the Geneva talks could, in Washington's view, lead to...the redeployment of Soviet missile forces from Europe to Asia. Putting forward this malicious fabrication, a spokesman for the secretary of state stressed that the latter therefore "assured Nakasone and Abe (Japanese foreign minister -- m.n.) that the United States still adheres to the 'zero option' and will never agree to an increase in the number of Soviet missiles in Asia."

It is incomprehensible: Why have some mythical "Soviet missiles in Asia" surfaced, when the talk should be of the real American medium-range nuclear systems which Washington is planning to deploy in East Asia? It is well known, for instance, that the Reagan administration has already decided to equip ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet, which is mainly based at Japanese ports, with Tomahawk cruise missiles. It must be added that agreement has been reached between Japan and the United States on deploying American nuclear-armed F-16 fighter-bombers at an airbase in the north of the country.

Shultz' visit to Seoul took on an openly militarist hue. It took place to the accompaniment of major American-South Korean military maneuvers, Team Spirit-83. Taking part were more than 190,000 officers and men, two U.S. aircraft carriers and other warships. The main attention was devoted to operations to ship troops to South Korean territory. Commenting on these dangerous games, the newspaper ASAHI noted that "Washington regards Japan and South Korea as 'first line bases' in its strategy toward the USSR."

Secretary of State Shultz' 4-day visit to China showed, as XINHUA reported, that "differences over Taiwan and other bilateral problems persist."

Assessing the U.S. secretary of state's trip to a number of Asian countries as a whole, you become convinced that its results will not help improve international relations. On the contrary, there is an obvious desire to substitute confrontation for cooperation and jeopardize the development of political contacts and mutually advantageous economic and cultural ties between states.

COMMENTS ON KIRKPATRICK'S VISIT TO LATIN AMERICA

Visit to El Salvador

LD130037 Moscow TASS in English 2236 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] Managua February 12 TASS -- Jean Kirkpatrick, U.S. permanent representative to the U.N., who is making a "goodwill" tour of a number of Latin American countries, summarily attacked the revolutionary movement of El Salvador during her stay in the capital of that country. According to the news agency NOTICIAS, Kirkpatrick informed the Army command of the puppet regime of the Pentagon's sinister plan for wiping out the Salvadorean patriotic forces.

According to the U.S. scenario, the Gulf of Fonseca on the Salvadorean Pacific coast will be the starting point of U.S. intervention. As many warships as is needed will be sent there, Kirkpatrick stated. El Salvador's land borders with Guatemala and Honduras will be controlled, according to her, by special units of marines. The guerrillas surrounded on all sides will be bound to suffer defeat, the hawkish lady diplomat believes.

She poured torrents of filthy slander on Nicaragua, charging it with "expansionism," at a reception in the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador.

The blood-stained regime, which has long institutionalized genocide against its own people, has got lavish praise from the Washington emissary for its "success in exploring ways towards democracy." The grateful Salvadorean puppets, who have long been waiting for new arms supplies and financial aid from the United States, awarded Kirkpatrick their top decoration.

Kirkpatrick's rhetoric caused outrage in neighbouring Nicaragua, as Daniel Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandino National Liberation Front and coordinator of the steering council of the national reconstruction government, has said, the U.S. Administration is trying with such statements to shift the blame onto the Nicaraguan Government for the present situation in the region.

The recent American-Honduran manoeuvres "Big Pine" he said, were used to arm the Somoza followers entrenched in Honduras. Daniel Ortega added that Kirkpatrick's visit to Central America and her rhetoric were aimed to invigorate the sorties of the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries of every ilk, armed and backed by Washington.

Kudryavskiy Comments

LD141753 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 14 TASS -- TASS commentator Sergey Kudryavskiy writes:

The Reagan administration's "trump queen", who is none other than the U.S. chief delegate at the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick, completed on Sunday her propaganda tour of Latin American countries, visiting Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Panama and Venezuela. Ostensibly, the visit was undertaken with a view to "strengthening democracy" in the region's countries and searching for ways for their stable economic development.

Upon arrival in Honduras, however, the White House's emissary apparently forgot about diplomatic niceties and revealed the true aims of her visit. She heaped vicious attacks on Nicaragua, accusing it of "expansionism", engaged in unfounded glib talk about the Soviet and Cuban "threat" to countries of Central America, and urged the latter to "strengthen their security." In this way Kirkpatrick tried to justify the broadening U.S. military presence in the region and the U.S. military aid to dictatorial regimes.

It is not the first time that Jeane Kirkpatrick assumes the role of a "queen with a whip". And this comes as no surprise since she considers herself a Democrat "of the type of Senator Jackson" -- one of U.S. "Hawks" and a rabid anti-communist. Dabbling in writing as a "doctor of philosophy," she treated the readers to quite an amount of her "works" which serve to reveal her genuine face. Characteristic in this respect is her book called "Dictatorships and Double Standards" where everything is put upside down. She refers to the Republic of Panama as a "dictatorship", puts Mexico within the category of states "the legitimacy of whose governments is questionable", and describes the PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat as an "irresponsible extremist". At the same time, however, she portrays the regimes doing U.S. bidding in rosy colours. Thus, she associates the Pinochet dictatorship with prospects for "progressive liberalisation and democratisation" in Chile.

Talk about "democratisation" in Central America, on the part of the White House spokesmen is nothing but empty words designed to divert public attention from the growing U.S. interference in the region. During his visit to Latin America late last year, U.S. President Reagan also enlarged on the U.S. commitment to "democratic principles." In actual fact, however, the visit brought about a broader U.S. military aid to the dictatorial regimes of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras. Another consequence of that trip was the joint U.S.-Honduran military exercises carried out in the immediate vicinity of the border with Nicaragua, which largely sharpened the situation in Central America.

And no matter how much Mrs. Kirpatrick and other U.S. Administration spokesmen preach their respect for the principles of democracy, the facts provide eloquent proof that Washington has been and remains the strangler of democracy and the chief guilty party responsible for the tragedy of the Latin American peoples.

REAGAN'S ECONOMY SPEECH TO BUSINESSMEN REPORTED

LD142217 Moscow TASS in English 2143 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] Washington February 14 TASS -- President Reagan today made a speech to a group of young businessmen at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. The speech dealt with the country's economic problems. The President had to admit that U.S. industries remained in a difficult position and that Americans continued to feel the impact of the economic depression. President Reagan said that the hardest hit by the depression were the areas where the country's basic industries, notably automaking, the steel and chemical industries, were located.

It follows from the President's speech that the White House intends to seek the way out from the current crisis, unheard of since the Great Depression of the 1930's, along the lines of bankrupt 'Reaganomics'. In this connection the President praised as just, reasonable and realistic the draft federal budget for 1984 fiscal [as received] he had recently sent to Congress. The draft provides for all time highlevel of military expenditures -- about 280 billion dollars. At the same time the administration is planning to cut by a further 40 billion the vital domestic social programs, including relief aid to the unemployed, the needy, the aged, the sick and the disabled.

OFFICIAL SENDS SPRING FESTIVAL GREETINGS TO PRC

OW141406 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Talk by (Anayelva), worker of the (Shilbaskov) silk mill in Moscow and member of the central board of directors of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association, extending Spring Festival greetings to Chinese listeners -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Chinese friends: In my own name and in the name of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association, I wish to extend to you my sincere greetings on your people's festival -- the Spring Festival. I wish you good luck on every success in scoring achievements in all your activities. I wish you good health. May the Spring Festival bring you happiness and warmth. I hope that your aspirations be realized.

All the members of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association and all the workers in our mill wish to maintain ties of friendship and cooperation with the Chinese textile workers. Some of our workers and staff members in our mill clearly remember those Chinese textile workers who came to visit our mill and introduced their experience in the 1950's. Many of our women textile workers have also gone to China to deepen their understanding of China's textile industry. The relations between the Soviet Union and China were excellent at that time. Fulfilling its own internationalist obligation, the Soviet Union helped the Chinese people to build factories and mines, install power generating stations, develop science and culture and train cadres of all nationalities. At that time, the friendship between the Soviet Union and China and the mutual relations between the peoples of the two countries were magnificent and glorious.

The friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and China conform to the interests of the peoples of the two countries and those of socialist nations and the entire great socialist community. Therefore, we, Soviet people, warmly support the principles of the CPSU and the Soviet Government in upholding the restoration of the good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and China. At the CPSU Central Committee's plenary session held in November 1982, Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said: The CPSU and the Soviet state sincerely wish for the development and improvement of relations with all socialist countries. This also refers to the improvement of relations with China.

There is no reason why the peoples of our two countries should be alienated from each other. I believe that the restoration of our friendly relations would greatly benefit us, the Soviet people, as well as the Chinese people. It should be realized that the closer our ties are, the better can we triumphantly resist imperialist aggression. The better the relations between the two countries, the greater the possibilities for our cooperation will be. All this is conducive to world peace.

Dear Chinese friends, please allow me to once again extend to you my sincere Spring Festival greetings and wish you good health and long life.

IZVESTIYA'S BANDURA ON JAPAN'S MILITARIZATION

PM141053 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] As he was leaving Washington after his recent visit to the United States Japanese Prime Minister Y. Nakasone stated that "the solid cooperation between Japan and the United States serves as the cornerstone for securing peace in Asia, the Pacific and the whole world." A claim was thereby being made for the title of "global peacemaker," albeit on an equal footing with the United States. Tokyo is already taking wholly specific steps to back up its claims. These steps, however, not only do not assist the securing of peace but on the contrary lead to the fueling of international tension and an increase in the military danger both on the regional ("Asia and the Pacific") and on the global ("the whole world") level.

The situation on the Korean Peninsula is becoming one of the first victims of this: In strict conformity with White House plans, which are supported by Tokyo and buttressed by the obliging zeal of the Seoul regime, a serious danger of armed conflict now hangs over the peninsula. The situation in this part of the Far East is tense. On the pretext of carrying out joint maneuvers American and South Korean Army formations with a total strength of approximately 200,000 men are being deployed in combat formations in immediate proximity of the DPRK and ships of the American 7th Fleet and aircraft are gathering near the Korean Peninsula. As a report by the DPRK People's Army Supreme Command stresses, the Team Spirit-83 maneuvers which began 1 February signify "an escalation of the criminal military intrigues against the DPRK and an overt military provocation aimed at disrupting peace in Korea and bringing the situation on the peninsula to the brink of war."

Formally, Japan is not taking part in these aggressive games, but in fact it is a direct accomplice in these provocative maneuvers: It is precisely the Japanese port of Yokosuka which is offering refuge to the American 7th Fleet ships taking part in Team Spirit-83 and it is precisely from Japanese territory -- from the American bases on Okinawa -- that the combat aircraft which are "simulating" combat operations against the DPRK are taking off. And high-ranking Japanese Army representatives, who have come to the Korean Peninsula for the first time since 1945 when the Japanese colonizers were driven out of Korea, are observing the development of events.

Tokyo cannot fail to realize that if the provocations against the DPRK lead to armed conflict then Japan too will immediately find itself involved in military confrontation: The aggressor's accomplice cannot fail to share the aggressor's fate. Nevertheless, the Japanese Government is not only allowing the Pentagon to use its country's territory as a bridgehead for the U.S. Armed Forces but is encouraging the dictator Chon Tu-hwan to militarist preparations against the DPRK by its moral and economic "aid."

The Japanese head of Government's recent visit to Seoul signified the beginning of a new stage in the formation of an aggressive military bloc in the Far East -- a bloc composed of the United States, Japan and South korea. Today the bloc's spearhead is directed against the DPRK. But not against the DPRK alone. Back last May South Korean Foreign Minister No Sin-yong stated that "Seoul, Tokyo and Washington must cooperate to oppose the Soviet Union." Such "cooperation" on an anti-Soviet basis has long enjoyed popularity in the Japanese corridors of power. And in recent times it has been proclaimed openly.

In his first interview after taking up the premiership Y. Nakasone informed an ASIA WALL STREET JOURNAL correspondent that he "regards positively the idea proposed by the United States of containing the Soviet Pacific fleet in the event of an outbreak of war by mining vitally important straits," including the Korea Strait. Commenting on this "idea," the newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN emphasizes that "since the Western passage of the Korea Strait adjoins South Korean territorial waters... the plan to blockade the Korean Strait can be regarded as a concrete embodiment of the concept of an alliance between Tokyo and Seoul."

In the plans for blockading the straits "in the event of war" it is not only Tokyo's irresponsible readiness to undermine the status of international straits in the Far East to please the United States that attracts attention. No less striking is the casualness with which the Japanese rulers are embarking on practically unconditional involvement of their country in the military adventures which are being prepared by the "strategists" from the banks of the Potomac. Do they realize in Tokyo the consequences of such a "peacemaking role" in Asia? Do they appreciate what the result of undertaking to blockade the straits might be for Japan itself? It would appear that such questions are not being pondered. And this unthinking enthusiasm can lead to only one conclusion: While speaking about "securing peace in Asia" Japan is in fact promoting the undermining of security in this region.

Such a conclusion is confirmed by analysis of the plans for the Pacific submitted by Washington and Tokyo. As various mass media report, the "search" for a new role for Japan in the Pacific -- its "contribution" to the "defense of maritime communications within 1,000 miles of the Japanese islands" -- must begin in the near future between the Pentagon and its Japanese partner, the Japan Defense Agency. The essence of this "idea" is briefly as follows: It is proposed to draw the Japanese Armed Forces far beyond the limits of the country's territorial water into the vast expanses of the Pacific Ocean.

What for? International shipping in the regions covered by the Japanese naval and air forces' 1,000-mile range of operations is not subject to any danger. And if nevertheless a military presence on the immense stretches of the Pacific Ocean is being imposed on Japan then it is only for the sake of drawing it onto the path of confrontation with the USSR. The aims of the "defense of maritime communications" are formulated in precisely this way in a recent report by the U.S. defense secretary: "It is proposed that Japan increase considerably military expenditure and assume the 'defense of maritime communications' for the sake of securing the U.S. military superiority over the USSR."

The "defense of a 1,000-mile zone" plan is dubbed in Japan the "securing of peace in the Pacific Ocean." There are indeed some strange notions on peace being formed in Tokyo today. For who does not realize that the only possible consequence of the appearance of the Japanese navy in the Pacific, which as it is already crammed with the ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet and with American bases, is an increase in tension in the region.

Matters with regard to Japan's claim to the role of a force working hand in hand with the United States in "securing peace throughout the world" are no better. This role is seen today by Japanese leaders as consisting of transforming the country into a tacit member of NATO, the aggressive alliance which is seeking to extend its sphere of influence over the whole globe.

As the newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN reported recently, the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs has already "approved a course for stepping up Japan's participation in consultations and deliberations within the framework of NATO organs." The Japanese Government began to implement this course in the course of the trip made by Japanese Foreign Minister S. Abe to West European countries which took place at the beginning of January. Judging by press reports, the question of Japan's collaboration with NATO was also discussed during U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz' recent visit to Japan. The forthcoming meeting of Western leaders in May, as the press is maintaining, citing the leadership of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is to become a further step in the direction of integration with NATO.

Apart from everything else, the process of Japan's NATOization is leading to an increase in the danger of thermonuclear conflict in the Asia-Pacific region. It is well known that the United States maintains arsenals of nuclear weapons in South Korea. And considerable amount of evidence has come in that these weapons are being delivered in secret to the Japanese islands too. But this is not enough for Washington. Already in 1981 White House officials stated that the Pentagon was preparing the deployment of modernized nuclear missile systems, including cruise missiles, in the Pacific Ocean, including Japan. Judging by Japanese press reports, "the problems of maintaining a deterrent force of American nuclear weapons in East Asia by deploying intermediate range nuclear missiles there" was part of the agenda of U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz' talks in Tokyo.

It is difficult to form an opinion of the content of these talks. However, it is reliably known that questions of U.S. thermonuclear strategy did occupy an appreciable place in these talks. And Japan's adhesion to unconditional support for such a strategy was one of the results of the Tokyo dialogue. The Japanese side, as if considering itself already tied by the bonds of the North Atlantic Treaty and therefore subject to the NATO's decision on arms upgrading, has expressed unconditional support for Reagan's "zero option," with the help of which the American administration is intending to torpedo the talks on nuclear weapons in Europe.

The outcome of G. Shultz' Tokyo talks thus convinces us that Japan is not only pandering to Washington's desires to transform the Asia-Pacific region into a zone of heightened thermonuclear danger but is also attempting to obstruct the successful completion of the Geneva talks and is thus maintaining and intensifying the threat of nuclear conflict for the European Continent. Is this not a demonstration that it is aspiring to the role of a "global power?"

By getting gradually involved in NATO, Japan is drawing into this aggressive bloc's sphere of operation both Asia, the Pacific and Japan itself, for whose "securing of peace" so much concern is professed in Tokyo. "The securing of peace throughout the world," Y. Nakosone asserts. [sentence as published] But his words do not even persuade his fellow citizens. "The increase in Japan's military potential," the newspaper MAINICHI writes, "will only cause increased tension in Asia and will not be to the benefit of peace throughout the world."

One cannot but agree with this conclusion because Tokyo, while using peace-loving words as a cover, is in fact setting a course toward accelerated militarization of the country and, while using fine phrases as a mask, is preparing its emergence onto the global level of confrontation which the West is forcing on the socialist community. The trends are too dangerous not to take them into account and draw practical conclusions from them.

JAPAN RAPPED ON NORTHERN TERRITORIES ISSUE

OW121159 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Konstantin Andreyev commentary: "A Farfetched Demand"]

[Text] The Soviet Union pays great attention to the development of its relations with all countries in the Far East. Needless to say, Japan is no exception. The large number of Soviet proposals for adjusting its relations with Japan are well known, including the proposal for jointly formulating confidence-building measures.

The Soviet Union has been calling for dialogue with Japan to achieve complete mutual understanding. It has been calling for a dialogue that is not (?restricted) by such things as preconditions nor interfered in by a third party. A dialogue is for the two parties to exchange views and to listen to each other's responses on various proposals. However, if one of them should in its response constantly repeat the same unfounded demand, it should no longer be called a dialogue but rather a monologue of the deaf.

Recently, the so-called Northern Territories Day was again observed in Japan. The day should more appropriately be redesignated the restored revanchism day, because the demand voiced on that day seeking to alter the national boundary which was established as a result of World War II and is completely in accordance with wartime and postwar international agreements, reflects nothing but revanchism.

In a speech he made in Utsunomiya before the so-called Northern Territories Day, Prime Minister Nakasone declared that he considers it his responsibility to secure the return to Japan of four southern Kurile Islands. Strangely enough, in the same speech he expressed his desire to continue a dialogue with the Soviet Union. However carefully one may examine his entire speech or even the Japanese Government's related deeds, he will be unable to find even a single specific fact that supports Japan's alleged desire for a dialogue with the Soviet Union.

The Japanese Government presents the same unfounded demand to the USSR every time it has an opportunity to do so. It is impossible to regard this as an expression of Japan's desire for a vigorous dialogue with the USSR. To make it worse, this demand by Japan is frequently accompanied by unfriendly statements against the Soviet Union. For example, Foreign Minister Abe at a meeting with Secretary of State Shultz stated that in its trade with the USSR, Japan will stick to its principle of not separating economic interests from political considerations. Meanwhile, according to MAINICHI SHIMBUN, the Japanese Foreign Ministry is openly seeking to use the nation's economic power as leverage on the USSR. Against this background, Prime Minister Nakasone is attempting to highlight the farfetched territorial demand as if it were the most important issue in Japan-USSR negotiations. This fact alone is enough to make one totally skeptical about the sincerity of the Japanese ruling circles when they say that they want to have a dialogue with the Soviet Union.

There is another development that generates graver concern about future Soviet-Japanese relations, particularly about the situation in the Far East. It is by no means an accident that Japan's stepped up territorial demands toward the USSR and the designation of the so-called Northern Territories Day was timed to coincide with the increasingly undisguised efforts to build up Japan's military capabilities and with the promotion of Japan-U.S. military cooperation reminiscent of that between the United States and NATO.

Japan says that it wants to preserve peace. Using this lip service as a cover, it is now fanning an arms race.

Words alone can achieve nothing. Japan should present its own proposal truely dedicated to strengthening peace, or should support valuable proposals advanced by others. It should thus take concrete actions. In this area, we think that Japan can do many things.

There are strong possibilities for strengthening peace in the Far East, where the present situation calls for the escalation of efforts to develop all dialogues, including the Soviet-Japanese dialogue, not the escalation of distrust. Unfortunately, however, we cannot say that specific deeds of the present Japanese Government in areas more or less related to the Soviet Union are friendly, no matter how much we want to see them that way. It is easy to see that if Japan should continue on this path, it will result in further deterioration in Soviet-Japanese relations. Would anyone dare to say that such a development is in the interest of the Japanese people or any other people in the Far East?

It is time for Japan to give serious thought to the fact that if it displays political shortsightedness even on a minor matter, life will compel it to pay very dearly for it.

'TEAM SPIRIT' SEEN AS 'TRIPLE ALLIANCE' REHEARSAL

PM101621 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Ganshin "International Commentary": "A Real Threat"]

[Text] By order of the commander in chief of the Korean People's Army, the People's Security Forces and subunits of the people's militia have been placed on full combat alert. This self-defense measure by the republic is a response to the U.S.-South Korean joint "Team Spirit-83" military maneuvers which began on 1 February. According to news agencies, around 200,000 South Korean and U.S. servicemen are participating, including the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force," airborne assault troops of the U.S. Pacific Air Force, units of the U.S. 7th Fleet, including a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, and also missiles and other sophisticated means of warfare.

Seeing the exercises as "experimental," the U.S. and South Korean military commands are aiming to rehearse the transfer of large formations of armed forces to the Korean peninsula from U.S. territory and from nearby military bases. An interesting statement was made by U.S. Army Chief of Staff General E. Meyer that operations simulating the use of tactical nuclear weapons would be rehearsed during the exercises. Never before have the maneuvers, regularly held on an annual basis by the U.S. military command in conjunction with the South Korean puppets in direct proximity to the DPRK's borders, been so big.

Pyongyang papers and mass news media stress that the present maneuvers are extremely dangerous to the cause of peace and security. And not only because very large armed forces contingents from the two countries are engaged in them.

"Team Spirit-83" is taking place in conditions whereby U.S. imperialism is trying to create a U.S.-Japanese-South Korean military alliance. On the eve of the maneuvers the U.S. bases in Yokosuka, Sasebo and others were put on readiness condition one. From there, as if from bridgeheads, U.S. armed forces began to perform landing operations in South Korea. Senior Japanese "Self-Defense Force" commanders are attending the maneuvers as observers. All this indicates, Pyongyang's NODONG SINMUN wrote, that essentially we are talking about a coordination of U.S. Japanese and South Korean military actions and the knocking together of a triple military alliance.

The scale of the latest provocation perpetrated by the U.S. military and the Chon Tu-Hwan regime leave no doubt about their aggressiveness, making a complete mockery of Washington and Seoul's statements about the "threat from the north" allegedly hanging over South Korea. It is prefectly clear that by building up its militarist preparations and trying to involve Japan and South Korea in its hegemonist, imperialist policy, the United States is not only threatening the northern part of the Korean peninsula. The increasingly tangible outline of the triple military alliance is giving rise to well-founded alarm among Asian countries and peoples mindful of the firm lessons of World War II. Yet the region of the Far East and Southeast Asia is becoming an arena where the United States and its allies show off their "military muscle." Consequently, the situation here has become extremely tense and dangerous, threatening peace and security.

It is necessary to put a stop to U.S. imperialism's hegemonist aspirations, halt the provocations against the DPRK and implement the complete withdrawal of U.S. forces from the southern part of the Korean peninsula -- which would create conditions for the unification of the country on a peaceful, democratic basis.

FURTHER ON AFGHAN DEFENSE MINISTER'S VISIT

Visits Air Force Unit

PM101137 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Feb 83 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] On 8 February Lieutenant General A. Qader, condidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA minister of national defense, who is in the Soviet Union on an official visit, visited an Air Force unit in Kubinka. He was acquainted with the unit's combat equipment and material base and the airmen's life and daily routine.

In Kubinka the Afghan guest was met by Chief Martial Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister. Lt Gen A. Qader was accompanied by Army General I.N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister, and Lieutenant General G.A. Borisov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry External Relations Directorate.

At USSR Military School

PM101135 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Feb 83 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report under the general heading: "The Visit Continues"]

[Text] [Afghan Defense Minister] Lieutenant General A. Qader has visited the marshal of the Soviet Union R.Ya. Malinovskiy armored troops military academy.

The Afghan guest familiarized himself with the teaching materials based on the organization of the teaching process. Lieutenant General A. Qader was accompanied by Army General I.N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister. Explanations were provided by Marshal of Armored Troops O.A. Losik, chief of the academy.

Departs Moscow 9 Feb

LD091450 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1430 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow, 9 Feb (TASS) -- Major General Abdol Qader, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, who has been in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of defense, left Moscow today.

USSR-SRV FOREIGN MINISTRY TALKS REPORTED

LD142107 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] Negotiations were held at Hanoi between delegations from the Foreign Affairs Ministries of the USSR and Vietnam. There was an exchange of thinking of Soviet-Vietnamese relations and other issues. The Soviet side [words indistinct] the policy of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to build socialism and defend their security. Now comment on that from Leonid Krichevskiy:

The [words indistinct] who are defending their freedom and independence against foreign and internal enemies are working on making radical social and economic changes. They work to ensure a stable peace and are urging a peaceful settlement to current problems, first of all the situation in South-East Asia where tension remains because of Washington and other reactionary forces.

Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, say the leaders of these countries, [words indistinct] to (?test) the climate in the region, either a [word indistinct] dialogue or further aggravation of the situation that would lead to confrontation. They are working hard to promote good-neighborly relations and all-round cooperation with all the countries in South-East Asia on the basis of noninterference in internal affairs and full equality.

The countries of Indochina have put forth a number of concrete constructive proposals that would open the way to normalizing the situation in the region. For instance, they would like a regional and international conference to discuss the situation in South-East Asia. At the same time they are consistently trying to promote a dialogue with individual countries in the Association of South-East Asian Nations, ASEAN. the three Indochinese nations are for normal relations with China. They have on many occasions expressed their willingness to sign bilateral and multilateral agreements with China. And the countries of Indochina would like to do away with tensions involving Kampuchea, tensions generated by Kampuchea's illwishers. Currently these hostile maneuvers are concentrated around Kampuchea's representation at the upcoming summit conference of the nonaligned nations in Delhi.

Attempts are being made at any cost and under any pretext to have the so-called coalition representatives, a group that was formed last year by outcast traitors of the Kampuchean people. These are [words indistinct] can represent the people's legitimate interests. The government that would set up free and general elections after the [word indistinct] Pol Pot clique was ousted.

The Government of Kampuchea controls all the country's territory and is truly in charge. But Washington and other reactionary forces are not only involved in intrigues against Kampuchea, they are also trying to split the Nonaligned Movement, weaken its anti-imperialist orientation and keep it from discussing serious international problems. This would go against the interests of all the participants.

GORYWODA LEADS PZPR OFFICIALS ON VISIT

LD111554 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Gorywoda, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, visited Moscow 10-11 February with a group of Central Committee officials. The Polish comrades learned about the CPSU's experience in managing the economy. Talks were held in the economic section of the CPSU Central Committee as well as in the USSR's Gosplan and Gosstroy.

Economic Talks Held

PM141717 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Feb 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] M. Gorywoda, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, was in Moscow 10-11 February with a group of responsible workers of the PZPR Central Committee, at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The Polish comrades familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience in leadership of the national economy. Talks were held at the CPSU Central Committee economic section, the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Gosstroy.

M. Gorywoda was received by V. I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In the course of the talk M. Gorywoda was briefed on the CPSU's activity in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum. The sides exchanged opinions on questions of further developing economic ties between the USSR and Poland.

S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR took part in the talk, which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

Meets Dolgikh, Ryzhkov

LD120023 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 11 Feb 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Comrade Gorywoda, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and a group of senior PZPR Central Committee workers visited Moscow at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The Polish comrades familiarized themselves with the experience of the CPSU in the sphere of management of the national economy.

Comrade Gorywoda was received by Comrades Dolgikh and Ryzhkov. Koviolek, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the Soviet Union, took part in the conversation, which passed in a warn and comradely atmosphere.

WARSAW PRESS CONFERENCE AFFIRMS PZPR REVIVAL

LD110100 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Feb (TASS) -- W. Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, gave a press conference here on the situation in the PZPR. He said in part:

The party is now gradually rebuilding its forces and its capacity to perform its leading role in society. The party's political and ideological cohesion and unity are being strengthened. The main task now is to consolidate the primary party organizations and combat the political enemy supported by the West.

The new forms of internal party work are designed to restore society's confidence in the party. Work with the primary party organizations has been stepped up, especially at the 207 major industrial enterprises. Some of the officials of the ideological front of the PZPR Central Committee have been sent to major works and factories. This practice is being carried out by party bodies at all levels. Members and candidate members of the PZPR Central Committee are continually giving their party organizations an account of the work that has been done in the Central Committee. The party's Marxist-Leninist character is being revived.

This process has been significantly promoted by the all-Polish party ideological conference and the debate on the question of the party ideological keynote declaration that is to be submitted to the 12th plenum of the party Central Committee for discussion. Twenty-six party study programs have been worked out. A complete collection of the works of V.I. Lenin is to be published.

The speaker described the progress of the report-back and programmatic campaign in the party, which had shown favorable changes in the PZPR, including the growth of the party aktiv and the enhancement of regulatory discipline. The PZPR now has 2.34 million members and candidate members of the party. It is a mass party, as before. Forty percent of its members are workers, who comprise the most numerous social group. Despite the reduction in the membership caused, among other things, by the fact that the party organizations excluded the unworthy from their ranks, in the martial law period 7,600 people were accepted into the party, and 40 percent of those were workers, too.

TRUD HIGHLIGHTS WESTERN VIEW OF POLAND

PM141241 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 13 February publishes on page 3 an 800-word undated Warsaw report by own correspondent Yu. Vasilkov under the rubric: "Attention: Subversion" and headlined "Distorting Mirror of the 'Free Press.'" Vasilkov reports on the recent publication of a Polish Government brochure entitled "Panopticon of Stupidity or Poland 1982 in the Distorting Mirror of the 'Free Press.'" Vasilkov notes that Western journalists in Warsaw have given "propaganda support to those people in Poland on whom the aggressive U.S. and NATO forces have been gambling." He cites in particular the case of the expulsion of UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL correspondent Ruth Gruber. The report goes on to claim that "The bourgeois propaganda channels are making extensive use of members of the so-called 'antisocialist underground,'" and gives an account of an interview by a Polish miner and former Solidarity member with the New York emigre newspaper DZIENNIK POLSKI. "Need it be said," Vasilkov concludes, "that the new 'change of topic' has been eagerly seized on by the 'free' radio voices that are ready to ascribe to the 'fifth column' all Polish working people who stand on positions of the defense of the constitutional order and socialism. Truly, what lies you can descend to if you do not like the truth..."

WESTERN SUBVERSION IN POLAND ANALYZED

LD142354 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1400 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Station commentary: "At an Acute Angle"]

[Excerpts] The United States' CIA has been joining other Western intelligence services in carrying out subversive activities against Poland. Proof of this can be found, among other places, in material published in the press. Secret documents from the FRG intelligence service Bundesnachrichtendiens, or BND, have been revealed. This intelligence service is located in the Munich suburb of Pullach.

One BND subdepartment, codenamed "Forum," includes the group called "Emigration." One of the documents this group prepared mentions Leszek Kolakowski, a well-known professor of philosophy at Oxford. He has lived in England for 11 years. The professor is one of the people who inspired the conspiratorial and counter-revolutionary Polish independence agreement, which is active in Poland. The BND dossier especially emphasized that Kolakowski deems it necessary to carry out fundamental changes in Poland's political system in order to reestablish the capitalist system. For example, the dossier on Kolakowski mentions that on numerous occasions he has voiced his support for inspiring the opposition in Poland.

At the end of September 1976, Kolakowski participated in the colloqiuium 56 deliberations in Paris, a session which was organized by ANNEX, a Polish emigre paper, under the slogan: Memories of the Events in Poland and Hungary. During this seminar, Kolakowski developed the fundamental theses of his concept for the struggle with international communism. Kolakowski's main theses were written down in a document entitled "Information About Emigration: One Has To Send Forbidden Books to Poland. He said: It is necessary to popularize information aimed against activities of authorities; it is necessary to organize discussions condemning the policy carried out by state authorities.

Kolakowski had close connections with Kuron, one of the leaders of the Polish counterrevolution. He used to receive telegrams from him through illegal channels and he would pass them on to appropriate special services in the West who were generous in financing the subversive activities of the Social Self-Defense Committee. The fact that such financial operations took place is also confirmed in the American magazine NEWSWEEK. In the past, that magazine has written about sending considerable amounts of money from the West to dissident groups in Poland through the unofficial channels that were being actively utilized by Kuron and Kolakowski.

Kolakowski, at the recommendation and direction of Western secret services, supplied staff and headquarters in London with [word indistinct] and printing presses of antisocialist activities among the Polish emigration with anti-Polish propaganda materials. Libelous materials that slander the Polish People's Republic are printed there in papers such as DZIENNIK POLSKI. This counterrevolutionary scribbling is subsequently sent to Poland at the first opportunity. Wishing to encourage him to continue his activities, the Western special services have been instrumental in awarding Kolakowski the so-called peace prize of the West German Federal Fund of the Association of Book Sellers.

The so-called defenders of Poland among the counterrevolutionary emigres have sunk very low. This is confirmed by the fact that Kolakowski publishes his material in the neo-Nazi press. He has used these papers on many occasions to express his cordial gratitude for the support given to the KOR members' subversive activities. The professor is not at all embarrassed by the fact that the neo-Nazi press is continuously attacking the Polish nation, demanding that the borders along the Odra and Nysa rivers be reviewed.

OLSZOWSKI SPEECH ON POLISH-FRG RELATIONS NOTED

PRAVDA Report

PN141817 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Rebuff for FRG Revanchists"]

[Text] Speaking at a party conference in Wloclawek, Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and Polish minister of foreign affairs, elucidated some foreign policy issues, and in particular the problems of Poland's relations with the FRG.

Recently, the minister said, these relations have been aggravated by statements made by FRG politicians, whose main point has been a return to the doctrines of the so-called "open" German question and the existence of the German Reich within the 1937 borders, doctrines that are dangerous for peace in Europe. This forces us Poles, as well as the entire international public, to give these problems unwavering attention, especially after the statement by the Bonn government Minister Zimmermann, who, expanding on the thesis contained in the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union election manifesto, declared that "Germany," just as in the past, exists within the 1937 borders. During the last few days several other members of the FRG Government have spoken in support of this revanchist thesis. This goes to show that Zimmermann's views reflect a much broader position.

The minister further declared that the preservation and observance of the realities of contemporary Europe are of fundamental significance for Poland and the entire continent. They are a guarantee of peace and European security. The violation of these principles could have unforeseeable consequences.

Now, in particular, he stressed, under the conditions of tension in relations between East and West and growing threats to peace and security in Europe, it is necessary to return to the normal principles of relations between Poland and the FRG: political dialogue and solution of the problems of economic cooperation. The FRG Government must bear in mind the fact that Poland's position on this question fully coincides with the position of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, the GDR and the other socialist states, as well as with the views of realistically minded political forces in West Europe that are in favor of detente.

IZVESTIYA Report

PM141841 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Rebuff for Revanchists"]

[Text] Speaking at a party conference in Wloclawek, Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and Polish minister of foreign affairs, elucidated some foreign policy issues, and in particular the problems of Poland's relations with the FRG.

He noted that the conditions for activity on the international arena have been complicated as a result of the policy of confrontation followed by the United States and NATO. Over several years the number of negative economic and political phenomena has increased. Recently, the minister said, they have been aggravated by statements made by FRG politicians, whose main point has been a return to the doctrines of the so-called "open" German question and the existence of the German Reich within the 1937 borders, doctrines dangerous for peace in Europe. This forces us Poles, as well as the entire international public, to give these problems unwavering attention. Now, in particular, he stressed, under the conditions of tension in relations between East and West and the growing threats to peace and security in Europe, it is necessary to return to the normal principles of relations between Poland and the FRG: political dialogue and the solution of the problems of economic cooperation. The FRG Government must bear in mind the fact that Poland's position on this question fully coincides with the positions of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, the GDR and the other socialist states, as well as with the views of realistically minded political forces in West Europe that are in favor of detente.

CPCZ'S KAPEK VISITS MOSCOW FOR 'PRAGUE DAYS'

LD111340 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] The "Days of Prague" are ending in Moscow today. The Moscow correspondents for CTK and RUDE PRAVO asked Antonin Kapek, head of the official delegation from Prague, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and leading secretary of the Prague party committee, to assess this important political, cultural, social and sports event. Comrade Antonin Kapek said that the "days of Prague" in Moscow were exceptionally successful, and that they were a dignified contribution to the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the victorious February.

Over 750 Prague citizens who participated in these "days" not only acquainted themselves with life in Moscow today but also had the opportunity to speak at meetings about life in our capital. At the meetings in the Moscow enterprises, the working people of the two capitals exchanged experience and debated, particularly on the possibilities for saving fuel, power and raw material. All cultural-political activities that formed part of the "Days of Prague" in Moscow -- such as concerts, films, theatrical performances and evenings of friendship -- met with great interest. The exhibition "35 years of Socialist Prague" enjoys particular interest; several thousand people see the exhibition every day. "We are glad," Comrade Antonin Kapek said, "that we could show the Muscovites our current life and give new incentives for deepening fraternal relations and close cooperation between the two capitals."

Expresses Satisfaction

LD120558 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Interview with Antonin Kapek, head of the official delegation from Prague and member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, with unidentified reporter; in Moscow, date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] The "Prague Days in Moscow 83" are over. Comrade Kapek, could I ask you for a brief characterization of this great friendship action?

[Answer] On Monday we arrived here in Moscow for the opening of the "Prague Days". We were very pleasantly surprised and since the very beginning we have been surrounded by friendship. This festival is a very rich one as regards culture. Our artists are being welcomed very cordially everywhere. We are received most warmly in those places where we screen our beautiful films for Moscow children. It is also unbelievable how enthusiastic they are to take part in our competitions. But there is not just the sphere of culture, although for that I would like to thank our artists in particular. There are also our working people -- there are here several dozens of brigades of socialist labor. In 30 enterprises comrades are demonstrating their artistic -- yes, artistic -- mastery of their craft, lathe and milling-machine operators, and so on. They are able to demonstrate their skills since, for several years, there has been a very close cooperation involving engineers and technologists, as well as all others who are responsible for high productivity achievable thanks to the technology we have seen here. This concerns robotization and everything that saves the labor force we lack so much in Prague and every area where progress is being achieved. We are, therefore, very pleased with these results.

The most important thing for us is that this impression is left also in Moscow. At the meeting held in one of the great enterprises yesterday -- the first enterprise in which the production of ball-bearings has been fully mechanized -- we were very pleasantly surprised; not only as regards the reception we received but also regarding the demonstration of production, progressive technology and the security with which the future is faced. We are leaving Moscow with the conviction that we have done everything possible and that such an impression will also remain here. We look forward to the next "Moscow Days in Prague".

Addresses Friendship Meeting

LD102221 Moscow in Czech and Slovak to Czechoslovakia 1600 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Excerpts] A Soviet-Czechoslovakia friendship meeting was held in Moscow's No 1 bearing works today. employees of this famous Moscow enterprise cordially welcomed a delegation from Prague led by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Prague city party committee.

The meeting warmly greeted the speech by head of the Czechoslovak delegation, Antonin Kapek, who thanked for the heart-felt welcome the Muscovites prepared for the Prague delegation. He conveyed greetings from the working people of Prague to the collective of the No 1 bearing works. Comrade Antonin Kapek said, among other things:

[Begin recording] We have not only very sincere relations but also very developed cooperation with Moscow enterprises, as well as exchange of experiences with your party's city committee. The exhibition now open in Moscow offers you something of Prague. But at this meeting we want to offer you our love and our hearts. [applause]

From the Prague meeting at the beginning of this year, which was attended by representatives of all socialist countries, we, just like you, appealed to the entire world to preserve peace. We assure you that we shall fight together with you for peace. [End recording]

Also present at the meeting was Czechoslovak Ambassador to the Soviet Union Cestmir Lovetinskiy.

Visits Moscow Enterprise

LD101725 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] A welcome of fraternal warmth and cordiality was given today by workers at the first state bearings works to the delegation from Prague, led by Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Prague city party committee. The envoys of the capital of Czechoslovakia acquainted themselves with the production and talked with workers and leaders of the enterprise, the primary organization of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society. At one of the workshops there was a friendship meeting, at which it was stressed that in today's complex international situation strengthening the friendship and unity of the fraternal countries of socialism has special importance. Also today there was a conference of Moscow's and Prague's production leaders and innovators. Machine-builders, textile workers and construction workers exchanged work experiences and discussed tasks connected with further cooperation of production collectives of the two capitals.

Seen Off by Grishin

LD111406 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] The "Prague Days in Moscow" have ended. They were a shining manifestation of the friendship between the people of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia and of the close and fruitful ties between our countries' capitals. The delegation from Prague, headed by Comrade Kapek, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of Prague city party committee, left the Soviet Union today. The guests were seen off at the airport by Comrades Grishin, Promyslov and other officials.

KULIKOV, CSSR'S HUSAK MEET IN PRAGUE 14 FEB

LD141532 Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] Prague, February 14 TASS -- General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Gustav Husak today received Commander in Chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Member States, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov who is on a working visit in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Discussed in the course of a cordial friendly talk were questions of development of cooperation of the Czechoslovak People's Army with the armies of other fraternal countries in the light of the results of the work of the Political Consultative Committee and the Committee of Defence Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

CSSR'S DZUR WELCOMES USSR PEACE INITIATIVES

LD141642 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] Prague, February 14 TASS -- The Soviet Union's large-scale peace initiatives, just as the proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member states, contained in the Political Declaration, indicate real ways for averting the threat of a nuclear conflict, General of the Army Martin Dzur, Czechoslovak minister of national defence, writes in the newspaper RUDE PRAVO.

Lately the USSR's peace strategy, he points out, has been concretised by a whole number of important steps, above all by unilateral obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The report delivered by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the USSR's 60th jubilee celebrations in Moscow became another illustration of the Soviet Union's unshakeable striving for the normalisation of the international situation. The Czechoslovak people highly appreciate and actively support the USSR's peaceful policy and its tireless struggle for the preservation of peace and intensification of the process of international detente.

The USA's and its NATO partners' unrealistic policy is the main cause of the aggravation of the situation in the world, the minister writes further. The U.S. President's decision on the production and deployment of the strategic system of the "MX" intercontinental missiles is evidence of the U.S. endeavours to achieve military superiority. The realisation of NATO's plans to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear systems in some West European countries would result in deterioration of the military-political situation in Europe and in an increased danger of a nuclear conflict.

The Soviet proposals in this field proceed from the approximate parity of these means. The ensurance of equal security of the participating sides must be the main prerequisite for any talks on disarmament. Therefore the so-called U.S. proposals on disarmament, which do not take into account the real state of things, cannot be viewed otherwise than as endeavours to achieve a substantial military-strategic superiority.

Herein lies the main cause why the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the USA on limiting nuclear arms up to now do not give ground for optimism. The United States prevents headway at the negotiations.

The minister stresses that the Political Declaration adopted in Prague by the Warsaw Treaty member states indicates ways for limiting nuclear arsenals. Each responsible politician of the West must realise that mankind's future is being decided now and that the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems has no other acceptable alternative.

The Czechoslovak People's Army together with the Soviet Army and the armies of the other Warsaw Treaty member states will vigilantly guard the interests of socialism, General of the Army Martin Dzur points out. In strong comradeship-in-arms the Czechoslovak Army is ready to defend the peaceful work of the Czechoslovak people.

CPSU'S ZIMYANIN RECEIVES CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S ZAVADIL

PM101459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Discussion Held"]

[Text] On 2 February M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, welcomed M. Zavadil, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and general secretary of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society Central Committee, who has been participating in functions being held out in the USSR in connection with the 25th anniversary of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society's formation.

Z. Cheben, Czechoslovak charge d'affaires in the USSR, participated in the discussion, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

SED'S MUECKENBERGER MEETS CPSU'S RUSAKOV

AU072132 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5/6 Feb 83 p 2

[Report by NEUES DEUTSCHLAND correspondent "Due": "Exchange of Ideas at CPSU Central Committee: Erich Mueckenberger Talks to Konstantin Rusakov in Moscow"]

[Text] Moscow -- Erich Mueckenberger, president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, met CPSU Central Committee Secretary Konstantin Rusakov in Moscow on Friday. Central to the exchange of ideas were problems related to the responsibility and tasks of the friendship societies of the two countries in further consolidating the fraternal alliance.

Participating in the talks were SED Central Committee members Heinz Kuhrig, secretary general of the German-Soviet Friendship Society, and Dr Egon Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, as well as CPSU Central Committee members Zinaida Kruglova, chairman of the Association of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and Sergey Lapin, chairman of the Central Executive of the Soviet Society for Friendship with the GDR.

CHERNENKO, PONOMAREV TALK WITH SED'S AXEN

LD142228 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] Comrade Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, was in Moscow today on a working visit. Issues concerned with cooperation between the CPSU and the SED were discussed in meetings and talks with Konstantin Chernenko, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. There was an exchange of opinion on events devoted to Karl Marx anniversary celebrations to be held in 1983.

ANTIWAR DEMONSTRATIONS IN UK; U.S. REACTION

LD142018 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Feb 83

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] Hello comrades: I would like to start reviewing the events of last week with an episode which wasn't, perhaps, one of the most important, but which was very characteristic and typical, and which conveys the white heat of the antiwar moods in Britain, a country which Washington considers to be its truest and most obedient ally in the North Atlantic bloc.

Michael Heseltine, the defense secretary, went to the town of Newbury which is 3 kilometers from the US military base at Greenham Common. His intention was to speak before members of the local municipality and deliver another speech glorifying the militarist foreign policy course of London and Washington. [shots of demonstration] You can see what sort of a greeting the local activists of the antiwar movement, and in particular women from the canvas peace camp, which has been in existence around this base for over a year now, gave the minister. The police only just managed to save him from these, let's say, highly effusive protests. With difficulty he tore himself away, set himself to rights and went up on to the rostrum, while the police set about settling accounts with the demonstrators, not shrinking from any methods and means, even the harshest ones. It is reported that 59 of those taking part in this demonstration have been charged with a breach of the public peace.

Two days before this, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher found herself in a serious situation, nearly the same situation as above. She went to Somerville College [Oxford] and was greeted by an extremely stormy protest demonstration whose participants were indignant at the policy of the Conservative government and, in particular, with the increase of military expenditure and the reduction of student grants. [shots of demonstration]

At the end of last week, Bush, the U.S. vice president, arrived in Britain. Bush's security in London was taken care of better than the security of Secretary Heseltine in Newbury or even of Thatcher at Somerville. [shots of demonstration] The demonstrators shouting anti-American slogans were held back by the police by quite a distance, but correspondents noted that hundreds of activists from the antiwar movement managed, nonetheless, to express their highly negative attitude to Washington's attempts at any price to achieve deployment on British soil of its nuclear cruise missiles.

It is not hard to imagine how official Washington, London and other capitals of states which are the allies of the United States receive such antiwar demonstrations, the scale of which grows every year and every month. It is by no mere chance that the British authorities are now trying to put behind bars the brave women of Greenham Common, or that Reagan has stated with irritation that all this intrigue is set up by Moscow and is the doing of the hands of Kremlin agents. But of course these words are not serious -- Reagan himself hardly believes what he is saying.

There is one way which, in general, is fairly simple to weaken the antiwar movement which has so severely irritated the US Administration. An end must be put to hysteria about war, and ways must be sought for reducing the level of military opposition; ways toward disarmament must be sought. And there are untold opportunities for doing this. Talks are in progress in Geneva and Vienna. This week the Madrid meeting of member states of the All-European Conference on European Security and Cooperation started its work again.

At the first plenary session of the meeting on Tuesday, Fernando Moran Lopez, the Spanish foreign minister, stated that in his opinion there have been, as he put it, hopeful signs in the world situation recently, and he called for them to be used for the successful conclusion of the session. The Spanish minister noted that the Prague declaration of Warsaw Treaty member-states expresses the indubitable aspiration of the socialist countries to activate and expand talks on disarmament.

In this connection I would like to recall that in his speech at the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov said that we are in favor of a search for a sound basis, acceptable to both sides, for solving the most problems, first and foremost of course the problems of curbing the arms race, both nuclear and conventional arms. But, stressed the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, let no one expect from us unilateral disarmament. We are not naive people, he said. This speech has been included in a book of selected speeches and articles by Comrade Andropov, which has just been published in English in London.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES NORWEGIAN CULTURE MINISTER

LD141814 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, today received Langslet, Norway's minister of culture and science, who is on an official visit in the Soviet Union. During the conversation, which passed in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere, there was discussion of issues connected with the development of Soviet-Norwegian links in the sphere of culture.

TIKHONOV RECEIVES GREEK AMBASSADOR 14 FEB

LD141648 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 14 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov received in the Kremlin today the ambassador of the Republic of Greece in the Soviet Union Andreas Metaxas at the latter's request. They discussed questions of the present-day state of Soviet-Greek relations in different spheres, and prospects of their further development, and also a number of international problems of mutual interest.

Also discussed were some questions linked with Nikolay Tikhonov's forthcoming visit to Greece.

COMMENTARY HAILS CYPRIOT ELECTION RESULTS

NC142156 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1800 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] According to preliminary figures, Spiros Kiprianou has been reelected president of Cyprus with 56 percent of the vote. Our commentator writes:

This victory of the island's democratic forces embodied in Akel and Diko [Democratic Party], which elected a common candidate, was not at all easy. Before the presidential elections in Cyprus, the West exploited every instance to undermine the unity and rallying of Cypriot Democrats.

It operated mainly through the forces of the right in the island which the chairman of the Democratic Rally, Glavkos Kliridhis, has rallied around him. The axis of his election campaign was anticommunism. Kliridhis tried to scare the people away from the Akel-Diko alliance which, as he said, would lead to the island's communization and would transform Cyprus into a second Cuba.

Despite this, as the election results show, the Cypriot people were not scared and did not follow the rightists. The common minimum program which Akel and Diko have declared has been appreciated by the Cyrpiots as a road to political stability in the island and a guarantee of its democratic development. Another thing should also be stressed. The Akel-Diko alliance has created favorable prerequisites for the unity of the democratic and patriotic forces for the solution of the Cyprus problem.

Shortly before the elections Spiros Kiprianou stated that if he were reelected, the agreement between Akel and Diko would constitute the government's official program. What therefore, are, the program's basic guidelines? First, the two parties seek the establishment of an independent, sovereign, territorially integral federal republic that will be composed of two regions or provinces and that will defend the unity of the country and its people. Second, they see Cyprus as a truly independent state, free of any foreign military presence, democratic and nonaligned. Third, Akel and Diko believe that the Cyprus Republic's foreign policy should be anti-imperialist, anticolonialist and antifascist and that it should be a nonaligned policy of peace, a policy for the support of detente and reciprocal understanding among peoples.

The two parties also support the internationalization of the Cyprus problem and the Soviet proposal for the convening of a representative international conference in Cyprus under UN auspices. Such a conference would aim at contributing to the solution of the Cyprus problem's external aspect. As regards the solution of the Cyprus problem's internal aspect, Akel and Diko agree that the most suitable organ continues to be the intercommunal talks within the UN framework on the basis of UN resolutions and summit agreements that were achieved between the Cypriots.

The Akel-Diko minimum program was published in April 1982, and Cypriots have had plenty of time to evaluate it from all aspects. Based on the results of the presidential election, this program was supported by most voters. This means that the Cyprus Government and its president received the people's mandate for its implementation. Although the two parties stressed that they retain their independence and ideological orientation, at the same time they understand that this fact should not impede their constructive cooperation for the defense of the Cyprus Republic's radical vital interests and its much-suffering people.

This way of dealing with problems is supported by all democratic and patriotic forces in the island, who see in the fruitful Akel-Diko cooperation a realistic way of leading the Cyprus problem out of the deadlock and solving all Cypriot internal problems to the benefit of all Cypriot people. This is precisely what all true friends of the Cypriot people abroad expect, our commentator concludes.

PALESTINE NATIONAL COUNCIL SESSION OPENS IN ALGIERS

LD141803 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] Algiers February 14 TASS -- TASS correspondents Konstantin Dudarev and Vadim Lagutin report:

The flags of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) have been hoisted on flagstaffs of the "Palace of Nations" in the suburb of the Algerian capital. The 16th session of the National Council of Palestine [PNC] -- the supreme legislative body of the Palestinian resistance movement -- began here today. More than 350 delegates representing all sections of the Palestinian people have arrived here in order to discuss in the present-day complex conditions steps to further rally the ranks of the Palestinian resistance movement and to work out concrete measures to achieve a just solution to the Palestinian problem.

Questions concerning various versions of a Middle East settlement, including Soviet proposals aimed at establishing a just and lasting peace in the region have been put on the agenda of the session.

The participants in the forum are unanimous in believing that the rallying of Arab peoples in the present conditions of large-scale offensive of the forces of imperialism and Zionism is the main condition for defeating the enemy.

The presence at the session of over 130 delegations from different countries shows that despite the intrigues of the hostile forces, the international prestige of the PLO increased still more. It enjoys the ever growing support of the world community -- parliaments, governments, political parties and public organizations the world over.

The participation in the forum of representatives of different Palestinian organizations is assessed by observers as the sign of cohesion of the Palestinian people around its sole representative, the PLO. The parliament received a memorandum signed by more than 100 prominent Palestinian leaders on occupied Arab lands. It contains the call for "enhancing the struggle for restoration of Palestinian rights -- return home, self-determination and creation of an independent state under the PLO leadership."

The Palestinian leaders who were unable to take part in the session of the National Council of Palestine because of the reprisals from the occupation authorities condemned sharply the "Reagan plan" for the Middle East settlement as "ignoring the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and independence."

A message of greetings to the heroic Palestinian people at the opening session of the National Council of Palestine was delivered by president of Algeria, General Secretary of the National Liberation Front Chadli Bendjedid. He confirmed that Algeria will remain a reliable support for the Palestinian resistance movement, a bulwark of the national liberation movements of Arab and African peoples.

Taking part in the session is a Soviet delegation headed by member of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vitaliy Ruben.

Chairman Al-Fahum's Opening Remarks

LD142001 Moscow TASS in English 1849 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] Algiers February 14 TASS -- The supreme legislative body of the PLO rejects resolutely President Reagan's plan of the Middle East settlement, said here Chairman of the National Council of Palestine Khalid al-Fahum, opening today the 16th session of the National Council of Palestine. This plan, he said, is a hoax and does not meet at all the vital interests of the Palestinian Arabs.

It is directed against the Palestinians' right to self-determination and creation of an independent state, at the removal of the PLO as a sole lawful representative of the Palestinian people and therefore cannot serve as a basis for the establishment of a just and durable peace in the region.

Khalid al-Fahum stressed that it is precisely the United States' all-round military and political backing of Israel that is the main reason behind Tel Aviv's aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

On behalf of the National Council of Palestine Khalid al-Fahum expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for a firm and consistent support of the just struggle of the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples against U.S.-Israeli aggression, for the establishment of a just and durable peace in the region.

Election of Officials

LD150630 Moscow TASS in English 0527 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Algiers February 15 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the National Council of Palestine, whose 16th session is under way in the Algerian capital, has reelected Khalid al-Fahum to the post of chairman of this supreme legislative body of the Palestinian resistance movement.

Salim az-Za'nun and Mahmud Tayim have been elected deputy chairmen.

'Arafat Address to Session

LD150554 Moscow TASS in English 0526 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Algiers February 15 TASS -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has addressed the 16th session of the National Council of Palestine, which opened here.

"It is precisely the United States," he said, "which has supported every Zionist aggression against the Arab countries and thus turned the Middle East into an arena of five wars. The aggression against Lebanon, in which 72,000 Palestinian and Lebanese were killed and injured, to say nothing of the 5,000 victims in Sabra and Shatila, he stressed, is to "draw the whole Arab world into the quagmire of Camp David, put the Arab peoples on their knees before the Zionist aggressors."

"We," Yasir 'Arafat pointed out, "are fighting for our homeland's freedom, for our dignity; we are rejecting any encroachments, in whatever form, on our inalienable rights, We declare that there can be no peace and stability in the Middle East as long as the Palestinian people are denied their lawful rights. We favour peace based on international law, which provides for the implementation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to return to their land, to self-determination and creation of an independent state. Our choice in favour of a confederation with the fraternal people of Jordan is an expression of our unshakeable faith in general Arab unity," Yasir 'Arafat stressed.

Ruben - 'Arafat Meeting

LD141024 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] Algiers February 14 TASS -- A meeting has been held here between the head of the Soviet delegation to the 16th session of the National Council of Palestine, member of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vitaliy Ruben and the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Yasir 'Arafat.

Questions pertaining to the development of the political situation in the Middle East, the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for the exercise of their legitimate national rights were discussed in the course of the friendly talk.

The head of the Soviet delegation conveyed to Yasir 'Arafat greetings from the Soviet leaders and wishes of success to the forthcoming session of Palestinian parliament. It has been emphasized that the Soviet Union gives invariable support for the Palestinian people's struggle.

The head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation highly appraised the USSR's efforts aimed at a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict, and expressed profound gratitude for all-round assistance to the Palestinian people in all stages of their rightly struggle. He highly appreciated the results of his recent visit to the USSR and negotiations with General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov.

The head of the Soviet delegation and the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation stressed the need of strengthening unity of the Arab countries on the basis of the Fes Middle East settlement plan.

Further on Ruben-'Arafat Meeting

LD150356 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] Here is what our correspondent Yevgeniy Lukyanov wrote from the Algerian capital:

The 16th session of the Palestine National Council opens in Algiers today. More than 300 representatives of the various Palestinian organizations, professional bodies and trade unions are taking part. The official spokesman of the session Ahmad Abd ar-Rahman said that the representatives of the Palestinians who live in the West Bank and Gaza were unable to attend the session but have summed up their attitude vis-a-vis the major issues on the agenda in a memorandum sent to the Palestine National Council. In this memorandum they called for the continuation of the struggle for the realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The Soviet delegation which has arrived in Algiers to attend the session of the Palestine National Council led by Comrade Vitaliy Ruben, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Nationalities in the USSR Supreme Soviet, met with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO, on the eve of the session's opening. During the meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, issues relating to the development of the political situation in the Middle East and the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people for the realization of their legitimate rights were discussed. The leader of the Soviet delegation handed Yasir 'Arafat greetings from the Soviet leaders and their best wishes for the success of the session of the Palestinian parliament.

The leader of the PLO highly appreciated the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at settling the conflict in the Middle East and expressed his gratitude to the Soviet leaders for the comprehensive assistance given to the Palestinian people's just struggle. Yasir 'Arafat described the results of his recent visit to the Soviet Union and his talks with Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as being proof of the strong bonds of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Palestinian peoples. The leader of the Soviet delegation and the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee stressed the necessity of strengthening the unity of Arabs on the basis of the Middle East settlement plan which was adopted by the Arab Fes Summit conference.

It was stated that the unity of all anti-imperialist forces assumes special importance in view of the extensive attack by U.S. imperialism on socialist countries and national liberation movements.

Today the Soviet delegation visited the Algerian National People's Assembly where they met with its president, Rabah Bitat.

Ruben-Bitat Meeting

LD150524 Moscow TASS in English 0511 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Algiers February 15 TASS -- Vitaliy Ruben, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who heads the Soviet delegation at the current 16th session of the National Council of Palestine being currently held in Algiers, has met with Rabah Bitat, president of the Algerian National People's Assembly.

They discussed the most topical international issues, including the situation in the Middle East as well as questions in connection with the development of bilateral co-operation in various fields and strengthening of ties between the parliaments of the two countries.

Soviet Support for Council

LD130652 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 12 Feb 83

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by A. Timoshkin]

[Text] The Palestine National Council's important session is due to begin on Monday in the Algerian capital. The participants in the session will discuss and make decisions that will mobilize the entire Palestinian people as well as other Arab peoples to intensify their struggle against the perilous collusion of American imperialism and the Zionist Israelis and to assert the sacred national rights of the Palestinians.

Scores of Arab and other delegations are arriving in Algeria as guest of the Palestine National Council's session. Among them is the Soviet delegation led by Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of Nationalities.

In an interview with a radio Moscow correspondent, Amir Pasha Zinalov, member of the Soviet delegation representing the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization [head of Arab section] said: "Our delegation will declare once more to the Palestinian National Council the firmness of the Soviet Union's active support for the Palestinian people's just cause." Amir Pasha Zinalov went on to say: "The Palestinian parliament's session convenes in a complicated international and regional atmosphere. American imperialism is heightening the international tension. The strategic American-Israeli alliance continues the aggression in Lebanon and is preparing to launch an aggression against Syria. It has not abandoned its attempts to impose dictat on some other Arab countries."

Amir Pasha Zinalov, the Soviet delegation member, also said: Our delegation wishes the Palestine National Council's session in Algeria complete success."

BRUTENTS MEETS WITH SYRIAN CP SECRETARY GENERAL

LD101324 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Damascus February 10 TASS -- A delegation from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, led by Karen Brutents, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department, on a visit here, have met with General Secretary of the Communist Party of Syria's Central Committee Khalid Baqdash and other party leaders.

In an atmosphere, characteristic of relations between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Syria, the sides conducted a fruitful exchange of views on questions of the present-day situation in the world and the Middle East, of the international communist movement. The sides denounced a hostile campaign launched by imperialist circles against Syria, and highly assessed Syria's role in the struggle of Arab peoples against the aggressive policy of the United States and Israel directed at imposing on Arabs inequitable capitulatory deals patterned on Camp David.

They confirmed the outstanding role of the Soviet Union's foreign policy, its peace initiatives in opposing the imperialist course towards heightening international tension and escalating the arms race, and stressed great importance of the Soviet Union's aid to the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in the struggle for the exercise of their inalienable national rights.

SOVIET ECONOMICS OFFICIAL MEETS WITH PDRY LEADER

LD151004 Moscow TASS in English 0931 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Aden February 15 TASS -- 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, received Vladimir Mordvinov, the vice chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for External Economic Relations, who had arrived in the capital of Democratic Yemen on an official visit. They discussed the development of Soviet-South Yemeni economic cooperation and progress of work at industrial projects built in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen with Soviet technical assistance, the ADEN NEWS AGENCY reports.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad highly assessed the state of relations between the people's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Soviet Union in all spheres emphasising that the fruitful Soviet-South Yemen cooperation served the vital interests of the two peoples.

SOVIET REACTION TO SHARON RESIGNATION

'Scapegoat' for Israeli Leaders

LD111944 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Beirut correspondent Leonid Rassadin report]

[Text] According to reports from Israel, Defense Minister Sharon's decision to resign was announced today.

The Israeli defense minister's resignation followed the completion of the work of a special commission investigating the circumstances of the mass murders in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila in West Beirut. It has taken almost 5 months for the commission's conclusions to be published. These recognize that responsibility for the bloodbath in the Palestinian refugee camps rest with Prime Minister Begin, Defense Minister Sharon and other officials and former officers. Now, after an Israeli Cabinet session, the head of Israeli's Defense Ministry was compelled to submit to the demands of the commission and resign from his post of minister of defense.

In the view of local observers, Sharon has become a scapegoat to distract attention from other Israeli leaders who are equally to blame for the monstrous reprisals at Sabra ahd Shatila. Moreover, according to some reports, this superhawk may be granted the post of minister without portfolio.

However, Begin and many others were also excellently informed about the crime being prepared against the peaceful Palestinians, including old men, women and children. What about them? It turns out that now they are effectively exonerated of blame for the evil crime which is in no way different from the brutality of the Hilterite fascists. In the Arab capitals it is thought that Sharon's resignation will change nothing in the Israeli policy of terror. It is no more than a propaganda move aimed at reassuring world opinion, which was angered by the terrible crimes of Sabra and Shatila, crimes for which the Washington administration also bears responsibility, for indulging the Israeli aggressors and their policy of banditry on Arab territory.

U.S.-Israeli 'Crimes'

LD111803 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, good evening. Following emergency meetings lasting many hours, the Begin government accepted the findings of the special Israeli committee investigating the massacre engineered by Tel Aviv at the Palestinian Sabra and Shatila camps. The committee laid the blame for the tragedy on a number of ministers in the Begin government and some named generals.

Sharon topped the list of those blamed. Perhaps because of this, the Israeli Government decided to make the hero of the aggression on Lebanon the scapegoat and dismiss him. But the Begin government did nothing further. Begin sacrificed his closest aide and the father of the complete program of settlements construction in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights for propaganda reasons only.

Tel Aviv's main concern at present is to alleviate the extreme indignation sweeping the world over the mass annihilation of unarmed women, children and aged at the Sabra and Shatila camps. Perhaps it was because of this wave of indignation that Tel Aviv decided to sacrifice the person most abhored by the world, General Sharon, so that it could continue its aggressive, expansionist and completely criminal policy -- the policy begun by Begin in 1948 when he annihilated the inhabitants of the Palestinian Dayr Yasin Village.

It is significant that the Israeli ambassador to Washington stated even before the Begin Cabinet decided to relieve Sharon of his post that the replacement of one member of the Israeli Government by another will not mean, under any circumstances, a change of its policy.

There is yet another point I wish to stress. Sharon being relieved of his post does not constitute a condemnation of his crime. No trial awaits him; indeed, there is not even talk of one. However, the progressive peoples strongly condemn Sharon and all the Zionist rulers of Israel. The Palestinians, the other Arabs and all honorable men rightfully demand the immediate setting up of an international court to try the men who engineered the Sabra and Shatila massacres, akin to that of Nuremburg, where the principal fascist criminals were tried.

Not only the rulers of Israel should be put on trial but Zionism itself, along with its strategic ally, U.S. imperialism, because both pursue policies of annihilation of peoples. The tragedy of the Sabra and Shatila camps is only a link in a long chain of crimes committed and still being committed against mankind by Zionism and U.S. imperialists.

In fact, the U.S. imperialists could be considered the ones who taught the Zionists to kill the Arabs and who trained the executioners. U.S. imperialism has vast and bloody experience gained from its aggressive wars of annihilation against the peoples of Korea, Vietnam, Kampuchea and Afghanistan. Incidentally, General Dayan trained in Vietnam prior to the 1967 aggression against the Arabs. A large number of Israeli officers were with him in Vietnam. They all used this experience in their aggressive wars against the Arabs.

U.S. imperialists share with Tel Aviv and Zionism the full responsibility for the latters' crimes at Sabra and Shatila and for the murder of Egyptian students at Bahr al-Baqar school and workers at the Abu Za'bal plant. This is because the United States continues to supply the Israeli military with means of mass annihilation such as cluster and phosphor bombs, poisonous substances, as well as tanks and aircraft.

Mankind must severely condemn the U.S. imperialists alongside the Zionists for yet another reason: Washington sent Vietnam war veteran pilots to join the Israelis in raiding Damascus in 1973 and in other criminal operations against the Arabs.

The criminals must be put on trial so as to receive the severe punishment due them. This is the demand made today by all Arabs and all honorable men in the world. Thank you. God's peace be with you.

U.S. Reaction 'Evasive'

LD121302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1045 GMT 12 Feb 83

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin and (Sergey Fanton)]

[Text] An AFP correspondent in Washington reports that the U.S. Government is being evasive with regard to the resignation of Sharon. A statement made by Secretary of State Shultz immediately after meeting with President Reagan is worthy of note. Shultz said that the U.S. Administration proceeds from the position that it has to deal with the existing Israeli Government at any given time. In the present conditions this statement unambiguously means support for the Cabinet headed by Begin. As we can see, Washington is prepared to forgive the Israeli aggressors all of their sins, including the incursions into Lebanon and the massacres in Sabra and Shatila.

One can add to what has been said yet another eloquent fact contained in the AFP report. Speaking in Washington, Israeli Ambassador Arens boastfully noted the close cooperation between the U.S. and Israeli secret services. Arens said that preparations are being made to hand over to the CIA secret information obtained by Israel in Lebanon. The Mossad, as the Israeli spy department is called, and the CIA have worked closely together for many years, but the fact that Ambassador Arens considered it essential to talk about this precisely today shows the further development of that cooperation.

ARENS TO TAKE OVER AS ISRAELI DEFENSE MINISTER

LD142207 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] A DPA report from Israel says that Arens, the Israeli ambassador in Washington, has agreed to take the post of defense minister, which has been offered to him, to replace Sharon. Prime Minister Begin's office has confirmed this. It is thought that Arens hardly differs from Sharon in his views, belonging, like him, to the group of hawks in Begin's government. For the time being, Sharon today officially left the post of defense minister.

However, having been released from this post as one of those responsible for the massacre in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila, the Israeli Cabinet has failed even to exclude Sharon from the government, having offered him the post of minister without portfolio. This decision by the Israeli Cabinet has given rise to protests throughout the world, including in Israel itself. Yesterday peace supporters there began a campaign, demanding Sharon's dismissal from the government and the resignation of the entire Cabinet headed by Begin. The entire Cabinet, and not just Sharon, bears the guilt for the bloody massacre perpetrated in the Palestinian camps. The policy of Zionism pursued by this Cabinet bears the guilt for this and other crimes of the Israeli military clique.

FURTHER COMMENT ON ISRAELI 'THREAT' TO SYRIA

Arab Unity Urged

PM132351 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 3

[Political observer K. Geyvandov "International Review": "The Near East: Playing With Fire"]

[Text] Extremely alarming reports are being received from Lebanon's Al-Biqa' Valley. The Israeli aggressors, who occupy a substantial part of the valley, are continuing to charge tension there. Intensive military construction and large-scale buildup of Tel Aviv's Armed Forces are in progress along the entire front close to the Syrian-Lebanese border. Provocations are being committed systematically against the Syrian contingent of the inter-Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon. Direct threats are being made against Syria, and in the Negev Desert the Israeli Air Force is practicing mock strikes against that country's main centers. All this is being accompanied by a loud anti-Syrian propaganda campaign.

Knowing the Israeli rulers' habits, the logical conclusion can be drawn that they have defined the next victim among their neighbors and are preparing renewed aggression -- this time against the Syrian Arab Republic. By way of a pretext for implementing its piratical plans, Tel Aviv is using the fact that the Syrian leadership is taking steps to reinforce the country's air defense. As if Syria were not a sovereign state possessing the right, recognized by the UN Charter, to do everything necessary to protect itself; the more so since it has repeatedly fallen victim to Israeli aggression in the past and has part of its territory -- the Golan Heights -- occupied by Israel to this day.

The deliberate artificiality of the threats against Syria, however, by no means lessens their dangerous character and does nothing to reduce the likelihood that they will be carried out. This is quite obviously a matter of the implementation of the second part of the Israeli military's plans whose fulfillment began with the aggression against Lebanon last June. Their aim is to attempt, by striking a blow against Syria, to eliminate one of the major obstacles in the way of establishing "peace" in the region on American-Israeli terms and in the way of separate deals of the Camp David type. As coauthor of these plans the U.S. Administration is doing everything to encourage Tel Aviv's actions by means of, for example, statements made by its ambassador to Israel, S. Lewis, such as: "The United States certainly would not wish to deprive Israel of the fruits of its military victory in Lebanon." Or his constant reminders about "our common purposes."

There is surely scarcely anyone who now doubts that the American and Israeli leaders are in practice pursuing exactly the same goals both in Lebanon and in the Near East as a whole. I recently came across an utterance of the late U.S. President J. Kennedy which sheds light better than anything on this community of interests. He observed: "The real barrier here is the concept held by some of our military-political strategists -- in my view fallacious -- which consists in using Israel as an effective instrument to ensure that the Arabs are oriented toward the free world." Since those words were spoken, the "concept held by some" has been raised by Washington to the rank of U.S. state policy, sealed by the "strategic cooperation" agreement with Israel.

Today in the Near East, daily proof of the deadly danger of this policy line can be seen in the American-Israeli allies' actions in Lebanon. They testify increasingly that, using the trilateral talks as a screen, Israel and the United States are working toward prolonging the occupation of Lebanon indefinitely and turning its territory, or at least a substantial part of it, into a military-strategic strongpoint. If any analogy is appropriate here in the sense of periods of occupation, it may be recalled that the evacuation of Israeli troops from the Sinai Peninsula, which belongs to Egypt, took the best part of 15 years. The only difference in the case of Lebanon is that the Israeli aggressors and their protectors are conducting themselves even more unceremoniously, putting forward by way of conditions for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese soil demands which are more and more outrageous and -- this is the main point -- which are known to be unacceptable to Beirut. One of the latest came in the statements by Begin and Sharon that, even if an understanding is reached on the withdrawal of Tel Aviv's military armada from Lebanon, under any circumstances a section of the aggressor's troops will remain there for an indefinite period.

A striking fact is that clashes and squabbles have now started to occur between Israeli and American troops in Lebanon, particularly in the environs of Beirut, over the drawing of boundaries between the occupation zones, even though, if we are to believe Sharon again, an agreement on "demarcation lines" was worked out last September between American envoys P. Habib and M. Draper, Ambassador S. Lewis and high-ranking Israeli Government and military representatives. On the other hand, Sharon recently made a provocative trip to East Beirut, where he held "consultations" with leaders of the Lebanese Phalangists' armed formations. Explosions occurred in the capital after this, and political circles in Lebanon do not rule out the possibility that the Israeli leaders, to make Beirut more "compliant" to their demands, are preparing to organize new bloody massacres like those in the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian refugee camps.

It will be recalled that the report of the special commission to investigate the mass murders in the Sabra and Shatila camps last September was published in Israel a few days ago. Israeli Premier Begin, Foreign Minister Shamir, Defense Minister Sharon and a number of other highly-placed officials and army representatives were found guilty of these inhuman crimes. As a first result of the political storm caused in the country by the revelations contained in the report, the butcher-General Sharon has resigned. But the progressive Israeli public is now holding mass meetings and demonstrations demanding the Begin government's removal from office and the trial of the Zionist criminals. World public opinion is in agreement with them on this.

Many aspects of the behavior of Israel's Zionist leaders in neighboring countries naturally shock both the American and world public. The U.S. bourgeois propaganda mass media, therefore, at Washington's instigation and quoting anonymous official Washington's spokesmen from time to time, are reporting supposed "concern" and even "irritation" on the American Administration's part over the Begin government's action in Lebanon. It remains a fact, however, that complete accord prevails between the allies on the main issue. This was reaffirmed by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz following the recent White House conferences on the Near East situation. He stated in particular that the Reagan administration has no recipes for achieving very rapid progress at the Lebanese-Israeli talks, and he ruled out the possibility of putting pressure on Israel to make it alter its conduct. Why should the Americans do that! Whom would they use then as the "effective instrument" of their Near East policy?

That policy, as the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples has shown and as the military preparations against Syria testify, has a long-term aim. It is aimed at bringing all the Arab countries involved in the Near East conflict to their knees one after another and eliminating them from the struggle, and also at removing the key problem -- the Palestinian question -- from the agenda. For American imperialism this is meant to open the way to final confirmation of its military-political presence in the region.

And for the Israeli Zionists, the implementation of this policy is meant to make it even easier to annex the occupied Arab territories and incorporate them into a "greater Israel." Even the bourgeois British newspaper THE DAILY TELEGRAPH was forced to admit this when it said that "Begin's strategy is absolutely clear: It is to delay concluding an agreement on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon until the occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip has reached the point of no return."

The U.S. Administration has now decided that what it has secured in the form of permanent or temporary military bases in Oman, Somalia, Sudan, Egypt and Morocco and the American "Rapid Deployment Force" allocated to them is not enough. From 1 January this year the new U.S. Central Armed Forces Command (Centcom) has been set up and started to operate, with land and navel bases on Diego Garcia island and in the countries mentioned above, together with specialist [osobogo naznacheniya] aircraft carriers and other warships equipped with nuclear weapons attached to it in addition to a "Rapid Deployment Force" corps. If the wordy jutification as to why Washington suddenly needed this Centcom is relieved of its propaganda husk, then it can be said in short that its task consists in establishing military control over the territories of 19 independent Asian and African states including 14 Arab states -- in particular Jordan, which is one of the parties involved in the Near East conflict. Not for nothing, then, do most of the countries which the Pentagon has taken under Centcom's wing -- without asking for their agreement, naturally -- consider this development of events an extremely dangerous step in the direction of suppressing liberation movements, destablizing democratic governments and blackmailing those peoples who are struggling against exploitation and oppression.

That is the situation which is taking shape as of now in the Near East as a result of the ceaseless intrigues of American imperialism and its ally -- Zionism. Does this mean that the United States and Israel thus hold strong positions? Of course not. For it is quite clear that Washington and Tel Aviv are trying to turn Near East reality [realii blizhnevostochnoy deystvitelnosti] inside out. And that reality is that the region's states and peoples are not only unwilling to surrender their sovereignty, freedom and independence but are struggling even more resolutely to strengthen them and to achieve peace and security. They see as one real way of achieving this a just and all-embracing settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Last September in the Moroccan city of Fes the pan-Arab summit conference demonstrated unanimity and elaborated principles for such a settlement which received widespread support throughout the world, because the Fes decisions outline the correct approach to the two key problems of the crisis -- the obligation to withdraw Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied from 1967 and the creation of an independent state of the Arab people of Palestine. These provisions, incidentally, are completely absent from the so-called "Reagan plan," even if some people in Cairo and Amman do find "positive" aspects in it.

Unanimity in elaborating their program for a Near East settlement is not enough by itself. The program cannot be implemented without cohesion among both the leaders and the peoples of the Arab countries. Acting in a united front and using available resources and the support of allies, they can successfully achieve its implementation. The Israeli Zionists and their American protectors must not be given the opportunity to enjoy the fruits of the policy of international piracy and military adventures. Only a united Arab front of struggle for an immediate halt to Israel's aggression in Lebanon, only a monolithic, pan-Arab barrier in the way of the American-Israel plot against Syria can stop the aggressor. If Lebanon was yesterday's victim and Syria is to be today's, any other Arab country could be tomorrow's.

As for the U.S. Administration and Israeli Government's policy line in the Near East, it can only be called playing with fire. A most unambiguous warning on this score is contained in the Political Declaration of the recent Prague conference of Warsaw Pact state leaders, which talks plainly about the great danger of local conflicts' escalating into armed clashes on a world scale. The conference expressed unanimous support for the Soviet plan for a peaceful, just and all-embracing Near East settlement, which coincides with the principles for resolving the problem elaborated at the pan-Arab summit conference in Fes.

It is easy to see that these are in complete accordance with the existing realities in our modern world. And the sooner Washington and Tel Aviv give up trying to turn them inside out by force, the sooner it will be possible to achieve a strengthening of world peace and the peoples' security.

Soviet-Syrian Treaty Cited

PM111349 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 83 p 3

[Abbreviated reprint of D. Volskiy article published in NOVOYE VREMYA No 7, under the "Mock Aggression" rubric: "Sights Trained on -- Damascus?"]

[Text] ...Bombs explode, columns of dust fly up, buildings become ruins. At the moment there are mockups of buildings: In the Negev Desert, Israeli aircraft are imitating raids on the suburbs of Damascus. But at any moment the planes could really turn toward the Syrian capital. At any moment the headquarters of the Israeli occupation army in Lebanon, most of which is already concentrated in the Al-Biqa' Valley, could open sealed orders for an attack, for extensive combat operations against the Syrian contingents of inter-Arab forces which have long been deployed there at Lebanon's request.

The pretext has already been invented: Tel Aviv asserts that Israel's security is threatened by the Syrian Government's measures to strengthen its air defense. This pretext is farfetched and false. After all, first, every state has an inalienable right to concern itself with defending its borders, and, second, air defense is called defense precisely because it represents no danger to anyone except an aggressor. To threaten "military sanctions" in response is to admit your own aggressive intentions.

Such intentions are nothing new for the Zionist rulers. Even before the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, reports filtered through to the press on the existence of a "second phase" of Sharon's plan providing for a "strike against Syrian troops in central Lebanon," and then the enforced "return" of Syria itself "to the Western camp." The extremely risky nature of such designs was obvious at that time even to American observers. Here, for instance, is what J. Kraft wrote in March 1982: "...This scenario, of course, contains more fantasy than real prediction of events." It seems he overestimated the circumspection of the Israeli militarists and their patrons.

After all, Begin's government should know as well as anyone that Syria is, so to speak, at least not an easy nut to crack. It knows even better that Israel is already bogged down in military adventures.

Tel Aviv's diplomacy is also marking time. There have been 12 rounds of the Lebanese-Israeli talks under the Americans' auspices. Beirut seeks, first and foremost, the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, while Tel Aviv demands the signing of a capitualtory Camp David-type agreement and in effect the detachment of a section of the south of the country, where Tel Aviv wants to deploy its own military posts. As yet the talks have led to only one result: Frankly, they have put Washington in a foolish position by exposing its reluctance or inability, or both, to incite Begin to make even minimal concessions. This is giving rise to sharp condemnation in the Arab world.

It is precisely in order to appease the "Arab friends" of the United States to some extent that the American press is writing in dramatic tones about differences between Washington and Tel Aviv.

Although the openly reactionary views of Begin, Sharon and Shamir impress figures in the Reagan administration, in today's complex conditions in the Near East it would be more convenient even for the American "hawks" to have to deal with more flexible politicians in Israel.

Thus the story of Washington's desire for a change of guard in Tel Aviv does, in our view, have some foundation. But this does not mean that the Reagan government is intending to seriously restrain Tel Aviv's bellicose impulses. No, on the contrary.

The crux of the matter is that in the time remaining until the Israeli elections Washington can make full use of Begin's and Sharon's bellicosity for its own purposes, while at the same time to deny its own responsibility for their actions.

This is apparent even from public statements by representatives of the U.S. Government. Thus Secretary of State G. Shultz, talking to correspondents in late January, "excluded the possibility of exerting pressure on Israel." And more. As American newspapers report, he "swept aside any idea of a new approach" to Near Eastern affairs. The meaning of this stance was decoded by S. Lewis, American ambassador to Tel Aviv. "The United States has no desire," he said, "to deprive Israel of the fruits of its military victory in Lebanon," that is, to seek the withdrawal of Israeli troops from there.

Syria has now become the target of the common aims of the Reagan administration and the Likud bloc government. In Washington's eyes the progressive Syrian regime is one of the main obstacles to plans to establish American domination in the Near East and turn the region into a U.S. strategic bridgehead. Damascus's socioeconomic policy is also contrary to Reagan's formulas. Washington also takes account of the significance of Syria's Mediterranean ports and the important oil pipeline leading through its territory from the Persian Gulf zone. Finally, it is no secret that American politicians do not like Damascus's ties with Moscow, enshrined in the treaty on friendship and cooperation. Washington cannot undermine this cooperation through intrigues or through promises. So the temptation arises to use Begin, Sharon and company to make a "strike" against Syria, regarding them as allegedly "uncontrollable" adventurists who can subsequently be written off.

However, they have their own, equally dangerous calculations. The adventure against Syria occupies their minds not only because that country is an important bulwark for liberation forces in the Arab world, including the Palestinians. The Begin group hopes to use the new provocations and perhaps even war to distract attention from the failures of its repressive policy on the West Bank and from the prolonged occupation of Lebanon, which is unpopular even among Likud supporters.

The strategic alliance between Israel and the United States is in operation. Like any aggressive alliance, it is not without dissension and clashes of selfish aspirations. But that does not make it any less dangerous to peace. After all, as in any such alliance, its members find "common goals" in stepping up aggressiveness. That is why Syria is having to display particular vigilance. That is why it is so important now to strengthen solidarity between the Arab peoples.

TASS CITES PEREZ DE CUELLAR ON AFRICAN TOUR

LD142352 Moscow TASS in English 2345 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] New York February 15 TASS -- The United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has completed a two-week tour of African countries which took him to Angola, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda.

The exchange of views between the United Nations secretary general and the leaders of the mentioned African countries, has shown that Africa has finally lost every hope that the western "contact group" is seriously interested in a just settlement of the Namibian problem. Almost five years ago that "group" committed itself to compel Pretoria to hold free elections under U.N. control on the occupied Namibian territory.

The United Nations secretary general could see for himself what profound indignation is caused in Africa by the policy of the Reagan administration which has proclaimed Pretoria to be its friend and which encourages it to stage increasingly brazen attacks against the organisation.

In his public statements Javier Perez de Cuellar reaffirmed the invariable support of the United Nations for the struggle of the Namibian people for independence and the resolve of the world community to work for the settlement of that problem on the basis of Resolution 435 (1978) of the United Nations Security Council. In this connection the United Nations secretary general resolutely rejected the idea of "linking" Namibia's transition to independence with the presence of Cuban troops in Angola where they have been dispatched on the request of the Angolan Government. He stressed that such a "linkage" had nothing in common with the Security Council resolution on Namibia. Javier Perez de Cuellar pointed out that the granting of independence to that territory was a problem that should be resolved at the talks between South Africa and the United Nations.

During his tour of African countries the United Nations secretary general condemned Pretoria's aggressive actions directed against independent neighboring states. When in Maputo, he said in part that such actions were undermining all the efforts aimed at establishing stability and peace in the south of Africa.

PRAVDA REVIEWS GHANA'S ECONOMIC, POLITICAL SCENE

PM101551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 83 Second Edition p 6

[Correspondent F. Tarasov report: "A Time of Change"]

[Excerpts] Accra, February -- Ghana, which became West Africa's first independent country back in 1957, was the first state on the entire continent to proclaim a socialist future as the goal of its development.

That was the case in the time of President K. Nkrumah. But he was expelled from power in 1966. Successive regimes rejected a progressive line in the country's development. State enterprises were sold off to local and foreign capitalists. The economy of the country, which is rich in raw materials and has quite good industry in African terms, was on the brink of collapse. The working people's situation deteriorated.

Then, a year ago, a group of military men headed by flight Lieutenent J. Rawlings took power. Since then life in Ghana has acquired a new rhythm and the country has entered a phase of change.

Events indicative of great social tension took place recently in Tema, a young industrial port city in Ghana. Workers at the Ghana textile printing combine who did not agree with the company leadership's intention of curtailing production took management into their own hands. When the bosses of Ghana textile printing started preparing for mass dismissals, citing the lack of raw materials, the textile workers proposed sending some of the people to the cotton plantations.

The management would not agree to this. One fine day the workers found the factory closed.

The news about events at Ghana textile printing spread rapidly all over Tema. The next day thousands of the city's working people held a demonstration of solidarity with the textile workers. The government also supported them. The Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC), the highest organ of power in Ghana today, took control of Ghana textile printing.

In its earliest statements in January 1982, the PNDC stressed that its aim is, first, to put an end to corruption, and, second, to give the people an opportunity to take part in resolving the problems facing Ghana.

That line was put into practice in the creation and activity of people's committees for the defense of the revolution. Even before directives were published on forming them, committees began to spring up of their own accord all over the country.

They expose inveterate embezzlers of public property, and in some places they organize communal farms to supply the population with food. In certain places they are beginning to exercise leadership over enterprises, as happened in Tema. Serious political demands made by the people's committees for the defense of the revolution are not uncommon. For instance, the committee put forward proposals on nationalizing land and reviewing agreements with foreign companies active in the country which are disadvantageous to Ghana.

The new Ghanaian leadership inherited a grave legacy. Ghana's economy is on the brink of collapse. The main sector of the economy -- the cocoa plantations, which bring in the lion's share of the country's foreign currency revenue -- were in such a neglected state that specialists are concerned for the fate of cocoa cultivation in Ghana at all. Industrial enterprises are working well below capacity, often using only 10 percent of production capacities. Many of them are closing because of the lack of raw materials. Ghana's finances are in a state of complete disorder.

The economic dislocation is affecting the cities particularly severely. The supply of food products and essential goods has been sharply reduced. Rising oil prices and a worn-out pool of motor vehicles have exacerbated the transport problem everywhere.

In these conditions the foreign bourgeoisie is curtailing production and not infrequently creating artificial shortages. The Ghanaian press writes about all this, calling for foreign businessmen to be subject to restrictions. Sometimes the people's committees for the defense of the revolution summarily declare ownership of a particular enterprise, as in Tema. But other voices can be heard which advocate, on the contrary, an expansion of the presence of Western capital, in the belief that the country "cannot do without it."

Transnational monopolies are a topic of serious discussion in Ghana today. They do business in the gold and diamond mining industry, in transport, banking, agriculture, trade -- in a word, everywhere. The authorities are studying the problem carefully. A recently published government program for economic improvement outlines a plan for the full transfer of foreign trade into the hands of the state and at the same time plans a review of earlier agreements with foreign monopolies.

CPSU POLITBURO DISCUSSES ECONOMY, FOREIGN POLICY

LD121542 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 12 TASS -- The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee at its regular meeting discussed a number of questions of the economic and cultural construction and the foreign policy.

The meeting heard a report of member of the Political Bureau, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov on the work carried out to implement proposals, and remarks addressed by delegates of the 26th CPSU Congress to ministries and departments and other central organisations on questions of further economic and social development of the country.

It was pointed out at the meeting that a considerable part of the proposals of delegates of the congress had been reflected in the assignments of the five-year plan and annual plans, as well as in the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers.

The Government, ministries and departments of the USSR continue working out the necessary measures to solve a number of other major economic problems set by the party congress. Among these problems are perfection of the economic management; speeding up of the scientific and technological progress in the national economy; enhancing the role of the republics, territories, and regions in the solution of questions connected with the meeting the population's requirements; and other matters.

The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee discussed the question of building in Moscow at Poklonnaya Gora, a monument to the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945. The suggested project of the monument victory and the museum of the Great Patriotic War with the hall of glory has been approved.

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Defence Minister Dimtriy Ustinov reported to the meeting on the results of the official visit to the Soviet Union by the Afghan military delegation, and on conversations with National Defence Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Lieutenant General Abdol Qader.

Questions connected with further perfection and deepening of the economic, scientific, and technological cooperation of the CEMA member-countries were also discussed.

RECENT LEADER APPEARANCES, ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Solomentsev Addresses RSFSR Meeting

LD120454 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] A Session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers was held on 11 February. The results of the fulfillment of the state plan for economic and social development of the RSFSR, of the RSFSR state budget for 1982 and also of the plan for January 1983 were examined. Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the meeting.

Zimyanin Addresses Sports Officials

PM140847 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Conference of Sports Leaders"]

[Text] An all-union seminar-conference of leading physical culture and sports workers ended in Moscow 10 February.

Taking part were chairmen of sports committees and societies, leaders of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, responsible workers from DOSAAF, ministries and departments, eminent scientists, trainers and representatives of the mass media.

There was a thorough discussion of questions of the physical culture movement in the light of CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on the development of physical culture and sport and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum.

The conference was addressed by M. V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Romanov, Grishin Activities Reported

PM140807 [Editorial Report] Lenigrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 2 February front-pages a LENTASS report entitled "Conference at CPSU Obkom." It states that G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad Obkom, addressed a conference of first secretaries of Leningrad and oblast party raykoms an gorkoms" which discussed various questions.

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 5 February front-pages an unattributed report entitled "To Serve as an Example in the Future Too." It states that "Comrade V. V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, awarded the Order of Labor Glory First Class to V. I. Bobkov and V. A. Lunev, and congratulated them" at a ceremony 4 February.

Kapitonov Addresses Komsomol Plenum

LD111425 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] The tasks of Komsomol organizations in further strengthening labor discipline and intensifying the communist upbringing of young people were reviewed at a Komsomol Central Committee plenum held in Moscow today. In the report given by Comrade Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, as well as in other speeches it was noted that the decisions of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum have been warmly approved both by members of the Komsomol and by all young people in the country. The plenum was addressed by Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the party Central Committee.

Gorbachev, Dolgikh at Aviation Meeting

LD112202 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] A solemn meeting dedicated to the 60th anniversary of USSR civil aviation took place today in Moscow in the Hall of Columns in the House of Unions. The country's airliners annually transport more than 100 million passengers, thousands of tons of urgent national economic cargoes and mail. These figures were cited in the report by Comrade Bugayev, minister of civil aviation. In the presidium of the meeting were Comrades Gorbachev and Dolgikh.

Further Details

LD120007 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 11 Feb 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A festive meeting was held today in Moscow in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions, dedicated to the 60th anniversary of USSR civil aviation.

In the presidium were Comrades Borbachev; Dolgikh; Comrade Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Chervonenko, chief of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Shalayev, AUCCTU Chairman; leader of a number of ministries and departments; representatives of party, administrative and public organizations; military leaders; creators of aviation technology; and leading workers in socialist competition. [shots of Gorbachev, Bugayev, Dolgikh, Smirnov, Chervonenko, Shalayev, Yepishev, Beregovoy and others in presidium]

Comrade Bugayev, minister of civil aviation, delivered a report. [shots of Bugayev speaking] He stressed that the length of air routes of Aeroflot exceed 1 million km. Today, Aeroflot is a complex industry with a large and diverse pool of aircraft, a wide network of airports and repair shops, and scientific and educational establishments. Its major role in the development of leading industries of the national economy is growing.

Dolgikh Addresses Timber Meeting

LD120014 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 11 Feb 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Today in Moscow there took place an extended session of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry and the Central Committee presidium of the trade union workers of the timber, pulp and paper and wood processing industry. Comrade Busygin, minister of the USSR timber, pulp and paper and wood processing industry, delivered a report. Analysis was made of the state of affairs in the industry. Reasons were revealed for inadequacies in work. Specific measures were mapped out for the more efficient use of wood, for increasing production efficiency, for mechanization of timber procurement. The necessity to strengthen discipline and to improve social and domestic conditions of working people was particularly noted.

Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the session. Comrade Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Comrade Dmitriyev, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, and other comrades participated in the work of the Collegium session.

Demichev, Solomentsev Attend Soiree

LD102032 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Excerpt] A solemn soiree took place today at the Bolshoy Theater in Moscow dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the birth of eminent Soviet producer, actor and pedagogue Yevgeniy Bagrationovich Vakhtangov. Present at the soiree were: Comrades Demichev, Solomentsev, Zimyanin, Shauro, chief of the Culture Department of the CPSU Central Committee; Menteshashvili, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, eminent figures in culture and science and representatives of the public.

Arbatov Visits Azerbaijan

PM101441 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 1 Feb 83 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Comrade G.A. Arbatov's Stay in Azerbaijan"]

[Text] Academician G.A. Arbatov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the United States of America and Canada, is in Azerbaijan.

He visited Shemakhinskiy and Akhsuinskiy Rayons where he met with his voters, visited a number of farms and familiarized himself with the life and successes of the rural workers.

At the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Academician G.A. Arbatov had a talk with K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

At the republic's S.M. Kirov house of political enlightenment G.A. Arbatov met with the republic's party aktiv.

The meeting was opened by K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

Comrade G.A. Arbatov, who delivered a report, dwelt on topical problems of international political and economic life.

The meeting was attended by Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau members and candidate members A.A. Bagirov, G.A. Gasanov, V.A. Guseynov, G.N. Seidov, K.A. Khalilov, R.E. Mekhtiyev, D.M. Muslim-Zade; L.Kh. Rasulova and G.Sh. Efendiyev.

In the republic's Gosplan, at a meeting with the committee's workers and with leading economists of Azerbaijan, G.A. Arbatov gave an account of topical problems of the development of the economies of a number of foreign countries.

Comrade G.A. Arbatov visited the palace of friendship of the USSR's peoples, the museum of the history of Azerbaijan, and the R. Mustafayev museum of fine arts.

OBITUARIES PUBLISHED ON SOVIET LEADERS

Deputy Foreign Minister Firyubin

LD151119 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 15 TASS -- Nikolay Firyubin, prominent Soviet diplomat, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, deputy foreign minister of the USSR, has died at the age of 74.

The obituary, signed by leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state, points out that Firyubin's death is a great loss for the Soviet diplomatic service.

Since 1953 till his last days, Firyubin fruitfully worked in the Soviet Foreign Ministry system. He was Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. From 1957 he held the post of deputy foreign minister of the USSR. For many years, Firyubin acted as general secretary of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, took part in several international meetings and conferences.

Andropov Signs Podtserob's Obituary

LD141634 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 14 TASS -- Boris Podtserob, an eminent Soviet diplomat who was an ambassador at large of the USSR Foreign Ministry, died a sudden death on February 11 at the age of 72. "His death is a heavy loss for the Soviet diplomatic service," says an obituary published here. It was signed by Yuriy Andropov and other Soviet leaders.

From 1937 to his last days Boris Podtserob worked in the system of the USSR Foreign Ministry, making a career from a junior staff member to general secretary, a member of the ministry's collegium, a deputy minister, and an ambassador at large.

Boris Podtserob served as the Soviet ambassador to Turkey and Austria. He took part in the international meetings and conferences in Tehran, Yalta, San Francisco, and Potsdam and in the work of Soviet delegations at U.N. General Assembly sessions.

"In all his diplomatic posts, Boris Podtserob fulfilled, with industriousness and conscientiousness that were typical of him, the instructions of the party and the government connected with the pursuance of the Leninist foreign policy of peace, devoting all his energies, knowledge, and experience to this noble cause," the obituary says.

Deputy Aviation Industry Minister

PM141727 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 2 Feb 83 p 4

[Obituary of N.A. Dondukov]

[Excerpt] Candidate of Technical Sciences Nikolay Aleksandrovich Dondukov, prominent organizer of the aeroengine industry and deputy minister of aviation industry, died suddenly 30 January 1983 in his 55th year.

N.A. Dondukov was born the son of a worker in the city of Uralsk, Kazakh SSR, on 19 December 1928 and has been a CPSU member since 1955.

'DISSIDENT' OSSIPOVA REPORTEDLY ON HUNGER STRIKE

NC121323 Paris AFP in English 1226 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow, Feb 12 (AFP) -- Soviet dissident Tatiana Ossipova, detained for nearly two years in a labor camp in the Autonomous Republic of Mordovskaya, is in the fourth month of a hunger strike to obtain permission to visit her husband, who is interned at a camp in the Ural Mountains, dissident sources said today.

They said the 33-year-old woman, a member of the disbanded Helsinki Monitoring Committee, has been force-fed since December 13 and was transferred from the camp to the village of Iavas, in the center of Mordovskaya. That republic is within Russia, and southeast of Moscow.

Mrs Ossipova was arrested in May, 1980 and sentenced the following April to five years in a labor camp and five years of restricted movement for "anti-Soviet activities."

Her husband, Ivan Kovalev, 28, also a member of the Helsinki Monitoring Committee, was sentenced last April to five years of internment and five years of restricted movement.

The Helsinki Monitoring Committee was created after the Helsinki Final Act was signed in 1975. Among the clauses in that agreement, resulting from the first Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, was that all signing countries -- among them the Soviet Union -- would respect basic human rights.

SHEVARDNADZE ON RESULTS OF PARTY-ECONOMIC AKTIV

PM101121 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Jan 83 pp 1-3

[GRUZINFORM report on 15 January Georgian "Party-Economic Aktiv" meeting in Tbilisi: "A Very Important Reserve for the 5-Year Plan"]

[Excerpts] Discipline is an economic category as well. This is convincingly demonstrated by the work of the collectives of the Tbilisi Dimitrov aircraft plant and the L. Ketskhoveli Kolkhoz in Tkviavi Village, Goriyskiy Rayon. Strengthening discipline has enabled the enterprise in recent years almost to double output per worker and the farm to increase fruit production eightfold. Dozens of other collectives in the republic, supporting the Muscovites' initiative, have made the improvement of discipline and organization at every workplace a very important reserve for improving production efficiency and work quality.

Order everywhere and in all things -- this demand forms the foundation of the implementation by the republic's collectives of the tasks put forward by the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum. It was the high degree of organization, particularly evident during the month of shock work in December, which predetermined the successful results in Georgia's socioeconomic development last year. The selfless work of the republic's working people, substantially making up for the loss suffered by the national economy at the hands of the elements, ensured a good start for the third, core year of the 5-year plan.

The successes are a joy and a responsibility. They are to form the basis of further accelerated progress. This was the unanimous view of the participants in the republic party-economic aktiv meeting held in Tbilisi on 15 January.

It was noted in the report by Georgian SSR Council of Ministers Chairman D.L. Kartvelishvili and in speeches by aktiv meeting participants that in 1982, the republic achieved balanced growth in material production and in nonproduction sectors. The foundation of this was the widespread socialist competition among labor collectives to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

Summing up the results of the republic party-economic aktiv meeting, E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, noted:

In many respects 1982 provided us with a good schooling in economic building and was a test for all leaders and all working people in the republic.

Despite all the difficulties the republic managed not only to fulfill, but to exceed the scheduled targets for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan in terms of industrial production growth -- 109.4 percent against the planned 109 percent. The increases in the aggregate social product and national income -- 8.5 and 11.2 percent respectively -- are gratifying. The intensive development of the economy is evidenced by a rate of labor productivity improvement in excess of the planned rate.

We exceeded the planned growth rate, fixed after repeated adjustments, by 2.5 points, reaching an indicator of 103.8 percent, and produced above-plan industrial output worth R317 million. The 1982 results should be seen as a considerable success for the working people of Soviet Georgia and leading party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic organs in the republic.

We express our heartiest thanks and appreciation to our glorious working class and to the hard-working kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia of the republic for their high degree of awareness, organization, discipline, and selflessness. When at the end of the year we were faced with an extremely difficult situation, people came to work on Saturdays and even on Sundays.

The results that have been achieved are a convincing manifestation of the will and energy, persistence and dedication of all working people.

We express most sincere gratitude to our party raykoms, gorkoms, obkoms, soviet ispolkoms, all trade union and Komsomol organs and our economic leaders. We greatly appreciate the activity of staff at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Council of Ministers, the Council of Trade Unions, the Komsomol Central Committee, the Gosplan, the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, ministries, departments and other republic organs. Thanks to their competence, knowledge, and initiative, many difficulties were overcome and many problems were solved.

We are very grateful to all those present today in this hall, to our party-economic aktiv, our mainstay in all activities. We ask you to convey enormous gratitude to your work comrades, to all the Communists you are representing here at the aktiv meeting and to your labor collectives.

Today it is our task to approve the republic's socialist pledges for 1983. In order to fulfill them successfully it is very important to continue all-round efforts to improve work efficiency in all economic sectors and refine the work style and methods of leading organs, above all economic management components.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze dwelt on long-term questions of the republic's socioeconomic development, paying special attention to problems relating to the agroindustrial complex. This is the approach the CPSU Central Committee expects of us, he said, and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made a point of stressing this at the November plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

The most complex questions have to be solved in the countryside. We have said more than once that the consequences of natural disasters will also have to be faced in the future.

So the most important thing now is to make rational use of everything the sector has at its disposal. We must make stiffer demands all round and strengthen discipline, carry out prompt veterinary measures, and ensure complete observance of technological demands and agrotechnical standards and rules.

Take livestock raising, for example. Of course, it was not easy coping with plans for procurements of all livestock products and maintaining livestock numbers. But we cannot accept the fact that recent years have seen virtually no increase in livestock productivity. In some rayons the indicators are even down to 1975 levels.

And can we allow a situation in which many rayons abandon work on collaboration with the population, and in which procurement of livestock products from the population is effectively left to organize itself? We have growing evidence that some leaders have either totally failed to grasp the point of the new procurement systems or are simply not capable of taking charge of the work. Despite the decisions made by the Central Committee and Council of Ministers, livestock products are often procured from the population by rural soviets instead of by kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Consequently the plan for the procurement of meat from the population was not fulfilled, and only as a result of emergency measures by the Central Committee, Council of Ministers, ministries and local organs was the annual target for sales to the state implemented overall.

The Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, and rayon agroindustrial associations must make an extra effort in this important matter.

At the meeting with the collective of the Tbilisi Dimitrov aircraft plans we made a point of emphasizing that we need discipline not only at workplaces but also in the office. The impression is that some rayon leaders have acquired an immunity to criticism.

How else can one explain, for example, the fact that last year deliveries of meat to the state by Dushetskiy Rayon fell 1,135 tons short; the shortfall was 873 tons in Akhalkalakskiy Rayon, 500 tons in Tianetskiy Rayon and so forth. Akhmetskiy Rayon underfulfilled the milk procurements plan by 1,155 tons, Tianetskiy rayon by 1,119 tons, Lagodekhskiy Rayon by 644 tons and Signakhskiy Rayon by 424 tons.

We have repeatedly criticized leaders in Tsiteltskaroyskiy Rayon for serious shortcomings in livestock raising. Despite this, 19 basic indicators deteriorated last year too.

Yet the land there is good, the people are industrious, and the farm leaders appear to be experienced. What is the trouble? The trouble, it seems to us, lies above all in the lack of collegiality among leaders in the rayon, the absence of a clear distribution of functions, and a low level of administrative discipline. I think it is time for the relevant Central Committee sections to seriously study the state of affairs in the rayon.

The time has come when we must begin dealing strictly with the leaders of those farms and rayons where the state of affairs has remained unsatisfactory for many years and there is no trend toward improvement. We must know exactly who is responsible for this locally, at rayon level, and at republic level.

This concrete approach is of fundamental significance. After all, high results can be achieved even in complex conditions. Take Lentekhskiy Rayon. Economic activity was neglected there. But now the comrades are doing interesting, creative work. As a result gross agricultural output has nearly doubled since 1976, meat production has increased 170 percent, milk production 70 percent, and the average milk yield 80 percent.

Last year in the rayon 15 more calves were obtained per 100 cows than in the previous year, and 8 more calves than the average for the republic. And that is in mountain conditions. Some 14.8 quintals of fodder was procured per standard head of livestock, which considerably exceeds indicators in stockraising rayons like Akhalkalakskiy, Tetritskaroyskiy, Signakhskiy, Goriyskiy and others.

Only a few years back the rayon's sovkhozes, even taking subsidies into account, annually suffered losses to the tune of more than R1 million. Last year, taking subsidies into account, a profit was obtained. This year, according to preliminary data, a profit could be ensured even without the subsidy.

New forms of labor organization and remuneration must be sought. Comrades have said that certain farms in Dmanisskiy Rayon tried introducing payment in kind for kolkhoz members' labor, with interesting results. This experience must be studied attentively.

I think it is time, in livestock raising too, to try nonregulated teams, as is suggested by the comrades from Kazbegskiy Rayon and certain other rayons.

And in the production of grain and other annual crops this form must be introduced on the broadest scale. This approach was approved in every way by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee during his stay in the republic. Everything possible must be done to ensure the exemplary organization of harvesting so as to avoid losses as far as possible.

But first the sowing campaign must take place to a high standard. A preliminary look at the materials shows that the situation is still unsatisfactory. According to on-the-spot figures from the republic's Ministry of Agriculture, more than 30 rayons are not fully supplied with seed. There is a major shortfall in seed on farms in Tsiteltskaroyskiy, Gardabanskiy, Bolnisskiy and certain other rayons. More than 30 percent of the seed material allocated is not up to sowing condition.

At the same time leaders in those and certain other rayons are not giving the "Tavtavi" production association enough help to produce top quality seed for grain and fodder crops.

Great concern is also aroused by the fact that many of our leaders are still not devoting due attention to the problem of increasing grain production. The winter sowing plan was not fulfilled, and nearly one-fourth of the area was sown in violation of the schedules laid down by agricultural technology.

Machinery is being prepared and organic and mineral fertilizers are being applied to the soil too slowly, and in effect little is being done to create stocks of fuel and lubricants on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

In this connection mention should be made in general of the unsatisfactory work of the Georgian State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [Goskomselkhoztekhnika]. There are still many shortcomings in production and technical supply to agriculture. Repair enterprises of the Georgian Goskomselkhoztekhnika are staffed with only one-fourth of the necessary skilled workers. In this connection farm tractor operators without the relevant experience are brought in. Agricultural operations are also poorly organized on farms assigned to subunits of the Georgian Goskomselkhoztekhnika for full servicing.

There are also many shortcomings in the activity of other ministries and departments belonging to the agroindustrial complex. So it was stressed that Comrades G.D. Mgeladze, T.K. Dzhabadari and Sh.I. Chanukvadze, together with the chairmen of rayon agroindustrial associations, are answerable to the Central Committee Bureau for providing farms with seed and for the timely preparation of machinery, and Comrades A.Ye. Ubiriya and D.Ye. Sarishvili for creating the necessary stocks of fuel and lubricants on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and supplying them steadily throughout the season.

This year special attention must be devoted to the production and sale of vegetables and early potatoes, as well as the fulfillment of targets for increasing haricot bean production. These measures are of great social and political significance. We set the goal of ensuring that all stores constantly have a range of high quality vegetables without fail.

We ask the leaders of Marneulskiy and Bolnisskiy Rayons to devote special attention to the production of early potatoes and their shipment to Tbilisi, other cities in the republic and Moscow and Leningrad.

At present our party and state are implementing exceptional measures to develop agriculture and increase its intensiveness, and the leaders of our rayons and autonomous formations have no right to work poorly or slackly or to tolerate laggardness.

We have defined the general tasks in agricultural development in detail at recent Central Committee plenums. Now it is very important to achieve the effective elimination of existing bottlenecks. A similar requirement also applies to other sectors of the agroindustrial complex.

In this connection, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze drew special attention to the need to improve the activity of the "Samtrest" and "Chay-Gruziya" associations, the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Ministry of the Food Industry, and all processing enterprises and departments in the republic.

We have also named all those sectors, he noted, because the fulfillment of our socialist pledges in terms of growth rates and industrial production volume depends on steady work by them. The pledges total 105 percent against a plan of 104.6 percent.

In this context, we are also pinning great hopes on the Ministry of the Light Industry, whose production volume now totals R1.7 billion.

We had occasion to criticize the Ministry of the Light Industrv more than once last year, and not without good reason. However, we have always stressed that the sector has done a lot to ensure a high rate of development in the republic in both the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans.

Special attention should be paid to the introduction of new capacities in light industry. This applies primarily to the Sachkhere cotton mill, whose output is of fundamental significance. Construction workers must complete all their work promptly and with excellent quality so that the enterprise can be in production by the end of the year.

It is also necessary to step up work in the construction of capacities at Tbilisi's silk production association. In our view it is possible to commission them as early as the first half of next year, which will have a considerable effect on ensuring the fulfillment of the 5-year plan as a whole.

We hope that this year we will not be let down by workers in other sectors, either, and that our metallurgists, chemical workers, vehicle builders, aircraft builders, machine builders and workers in the petroleum, electrical equipment, and electronics industries will also work selflessly and at a shock pace.

It is also necessary to continue to pay increased attention to improving capital construction. In recent years the proportion of unfinished construction has been steadily falling here. However, our indicator in this area is still worse than the union average.

At one time we set our rayon links the task of registering every project under construction, of administering this process at the territorial level, of following up how work was progressing on site once financing has started, and of keeping specialized records. We have seen for ourselves the fruitfulness of such work by implementing it on a republicwide scale. Such a system of monitoring the most important construction projects has proved very effective and provides us with good end results.

Undoubtedly, a similar approach has also brought a certain benefit at the rayon level. Nevertheless, to date this system has not finally been put in working order.

Housing construction remains the number one problem, the most acute problem, E.A. Shevardnadze stressed. We must constantly remember that we are to regard every instance of underfulfillment of targets in the housing construction sphere as the most flagrant violation of party and state discipline.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze paid great attention to problems of the further development and improvement of the activity of transport and the services sphere.

Quite a few problems have accumulated, he said, in the sphere of the planning and administration of our national economy. In this context, questions of improving the work of the higher economic organs, primarily the republic's Gosplan, are acquiring special significance. Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze rated highly the activity of the Georgian SSR State Planning Committee collective and, at the same time, expressed a number of requests regarding the further improvement of its style and methods of work.

Above all, the task consists in more actively assuming certain administrative functions oneself and in not restricting itself to planning alone.

A comprehensive approach to questions of planning and administration and to their integration is our main reserve in the process of experiments in the Abashskiy, Makharadzevskiy and other agricultural rayons. Once again we ascertained this and saw it for ourselves in the example of the Potiyskiy Rayon experiment.

The advantages of the approach chosen by the comrades in Potiyskiy Rayon also consist in the fact that the planning and administration elements were not separate there but were concentrated in a single mechanism. And this is yielding tangible results.

The city's [presumably Poti] industry fulfilled the 1982 plan in 11 months with a production growth rate of 113 percent. Labor productivity, which provided 96.4 percent of the increase in output volume, rose by the same amount. The production of output with the state seal for quality increased by 23.1 percent, export production increased by 38 percent, and fish output increased by 26 percent. The handling of food cargoes increased by 50 percent at seaports. Losses through waste, claims, and complaints fell by nearly one-fourth. A saving of fuel, energy, and material resources was ensured.

The financial results are impressive. The city's contribution to the State Budget increased by 47 percent. Enterprise profits rose by 69 percent, defaults on payments fell by nearly 400 percent, above-norm residues of material assets fell by 90 percent, and so forth.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze stressed the need for a more involved study of positive work experience and for skillful experimenting with the aim of achieving high end results.

We also have a considerable number of requests to make of our Gossnab comrades, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze continued. Undoubtedly they have worked very hard. However, there are still considerable shortcomings in supply work.

Last year there were interruptions in the receipt of certain types of rolled metal, commercial timber, and construction materials owing to violations of contract discipline.

All this requires a high level of competence, flexibility, and ability to predict emerging trends in the national economy on the part of supply organs. We now perceive Gossnab's main task to be the creation of an efficient system of operation for all supply organs to take the optimum decisions at all levels in any situation.

The competent leadership of the national economy depends very much on the state of the information base and the activity of state statistical organs. In this context, and having on the whole rated positively the activity of the Georgian SSR Central Statistical Administration, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze indicated a number of defects in the work of the Central Statistical Administration and its local organs. The Central Statistical Administration, he stressed, should focus its attention primarily on those questions and problems to which the Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the Gosplan, and other republic organs pay daily attention. We would like to see the Central Statistical Administration not as a mere recorder of events but as an active assistant of party, soviet, and economic organs.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze broached the question of strengthening financial discipline and the financial status of our enterprises and organizations and noted. We talk a lot about discipline and make many appeals, but in the sphere of finance there is essentially no discipline.

As a result of the failure to achieve planned profits and above-norm losses for the beginning of the year, the republic's enterprises and organizations had a shortfall of nearly R198 million in their circulating capital.

The fact that we continue to have debts, defaults on payment, fines, penalties, and other problems proves that we are essentially still failing to administer that sphere. Financial organs very rarely try to carry out independent investigations of the essence of these problems or to resolve them in conjunction with the appropriate ministries, departments, and enterprises.

Despite definite improvements lately the situation is still complex. Our commissions and worker groups on questions of profits and prime cost are not working efficiently enough. It seems necessary to overhaul and strengthen them somewhat.

Similar work must also be carried out in rayons and cities. The most important task of all party, soviet, and economic organizations is to establish exemplary order in financial management.

We must improve the party leadership of the economy. This is a powerful lever for strengthening party and state discipline.

At our Central Committee, talks are now being held between Central Committee secretaries and personnel of a number of party raykoms and gorkoms, and rayon and city leaders. These are not purely formal meetings. The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat is taking a decision on them. The majority of our party gorkoms and raykoms have compiled systematic analyses which reflect questions of the party leadership of the economy, social development, and organizational-party and ideological work, record all that is new and advanced in party committee's activity and note shortcomings.

Without doubt an interesting way of ensuring the unity of organizational, political, and economic activity is provided by the creation of territorial groups which, in addition to inspectors from the Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, include representatives of other Central Committee sections, and of organs and departments dealing with a particular city or rayon.

A businesslike, analytical approach makes possible a competent approach to all problems and questions. After all, what is each systematic analysis and each meeting? Essentially, report of the rayon party committee, rayon soviet, rayon agroindustrial association and the entire party organization to the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the Central Committee Bureau. It is a report on local organs' work methods and on the specific economic and political situation.

We are also and perhaps even more interested in long-term issues such as: By what system do comrades intend to successfully conclude the current economic year and reach the 5-year plan target level in the industrial, construction, and agricultural spheres?

In our view, such meetings and analytical work must also be conducted locally.

We believe that such forms of work should help to improve all organizational work by our party committees and local leading organs.

We intend to broaden this practice and will also try to hold meetings with leaders of republic organs, ministries and departments, and the entire collegium so that each collegium member and each deputy reports on work done and on how he is fulfilling his party and state pledges.

An important part of Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze's speech was occupied by questions of executive discipline, the individual responsibility of our leaders, and the intensification of the struggle against all the violations occurring in our lives.

A recent discussion at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau on the question of certain leaders of the Kutaisi automobile plant, he said, showed us the consequences of connivance and the lack of the requisite exactingness and discipline. It is simply outrageous -- I can find no other words -- when people at such an enterprise, our flagship, begin distorting data and look for dishonest ways of fulfilling the plan. Even if there is no personal profit in those actions, such an approach can still lead to the gravest consequences, very serious violations, and crime.

The participants in the aktiv meeting were told of how V.I. Kharebava, director of the Kutaisi automobile plant, had been relieved of his duties, severely reprimanded, and had his report card endorsed.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze again called to mind the machinations which occurred at the Anaga winery in Signakhskiy Rayon. In this context serious criticism was directed at Comrade N.S. Buchukuri, first secretary of Signakhskiy Raykom; Comrade D.M. Goginashvili, chairman of the rayon agroindustrial association; and the rayon control organs.

When the first signs of the distortion of data appeared last year, he said, the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee gave everyone a categorical warning and demanded that there be no violations, no deviations in plan fulfillment, and that people show a party-minded principled nature, strictness, and honesty.

As far back as the beginning of the grape harvest we saw for ourselves that the grape production plan would not be fulfilled, and we talked about it frankly and honestly.

We compromised and reduced the republic's grape plan by 355,000 tons. Of course, it was not easy to make such a request to the union organs. But that was an honest path and the only correct decision. That is why they understood and supported us and gave us assistance by allocating viticultural raw materials from other parts of the country.

We have always reacted in a principled way to all violations and will now react with even greater principle and strictness.

In this connection, some ccomrades checked out certain restaurants during working hours. The picture that emerged was quite unpleasant. It turned out that many people, including certain executives, were to be found in restaurants during working hours. What exactingness can they show toward their subordinates?

Serious concern was expressed over the large number of road and transport accidents which have resulted in hundreds of deaths or injuries. It is time to instill strict state order in this matter. Raykoms and gorkoms must pay greater attention to these questions.

Preventive work must be improved, and exactingness and discipline are indispensable conditions of that work. In this context I should like to say something more about the experiment being conducted in Telavskiy Rayon on coordinating the activity of all control organs with the aim of exposing potential violations in good time and of anticipating such processes. This method must be adopted by all party committees.

People must understand that it is impossible to live a dishonest life and to ensure one's prosperity by dishonest means. That is criminal and dangerous. Society will not tolerate such actions.

There is only one path to prosperity -- honest labor for the good of the motherland and the people. In Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's words, we can only live better if we work better. That is the law of socialist society. It presupposes high consciousness and self-sacrifice by each member of society. And we can see those very valuable qualities in virtually every worker and communist. This is also demonstrated by the initiative of the working class of Tbilisi's Dimitrov aircraft plant -- "model discipline, a high degree of organization, activeness, and responsibility for everyone, everywhere, and in everything!" I was at that meeting and saw how fervently and passionately our workers supported the party Central Committee's line toward the comprehensive strengthening of socialist discipline.

This is confirmed by the meetings held at the L. Ketskhoveli Kolkhoz in Tkviavi Village, Goriyskiy Rayon and at Tbilisi State University. Our kolkhoz peasantry, our intelligentsia, and our young people did not back down from this important statewide and partywide commitment.

Our people's profound patriotism, devotion to the cause, and high political culture are factors on which the party relies in all its deeds and accomplishments. We are confident that, this year too, our illustrious workers will demonstrate a high level of organization and coherence, labor heroism and self-discipline, and will do their utmost to implement honorably their republic's difficult socialist pledges, to conclude the third year of the 5-year plan -- the decisive, core year -- successfully!

PROFESSOR BAGRAMOV ON NATIONALITIES 'PROBLEMS'

LD101448 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1010 GMT on 9 February, in its "Leninist University of Millions" program, broadcasts a 20-minute recorded talk on the "Role of the CPSU in Implementing Leninist Nationalities Policy" by Professor Eduard Aleksandrovich Bagramov, "doctor of philosophical sciences."

Professor Bagramov begins by noting that the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR "has again drawn attention to one of the remarkable aspects of the Soviet way of life: friendship and brotherhood of peoples."

The speaker, in discussing the development of the various republics during the 60 years since the founding of the USSR, notes that it is the Communist Party that guarantees the principles of nationalities policy: voluntary union of free peoples; their full equality, free and unfettered development of each republic and its people; and the inculcation of internationalist consciousness among the peoples. He goes on to say that "the formation and development of a voluntary and brotherly union of the peoples of our country opened up a new era in the history of mankind. For the first time in history a country's multinational composition turned from a source of its weakness to the source of its strength and prosperity. Today we can say that the nationalities question in the form in which we had inherited it from the times of exploitation has in our country been solved fully; once and for all. This is an achievement of an enormous, truly historical significance."

After quoting the relevant parts of the new 1977 Soviet Constitution, Bagramov says that "not so long ago, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium at its session examined the question of work of the soviets of people's deputies aimed at strengthening further the friendship and cooperation among peoples of our country and internationalist education of the working people. The Soviets' attention was drawn to the fact that when they resolve questions of state and social and cultural work they should take into consideration in a more tangible and more profound way the distinguishing national characteristics and that they should show more concern for an allround development of all nations and nationalities, especially the less numerous groups. The necessity to persistently eliminate from practice any and all deviations from the Leninist nationalities policy, consistently to ensure the complete equality of Soviet people of all nationalities, and to strengthen friendship (?with) the people was emphasized. "Successes of the Soviet people in the solving of the nationalities question do not at all mean that all problems connected with relations among the nationalities, within the framework of such a multinational state as ours, have disappeared and that the fraternal cooperation among the peoples will almost automatically continue to strengthen without particular effort on the part of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. No. A conclusion of this kind would be precipitate and unjustified [nepravomernyy].

"The 26th party congress emphasized that the unity of nations in our country has never been stronger than today; but, at the same time it pointed to a number of problems which require keen attention on the part of the party.

"In conditions of mature socialism, the development of national relations is raised onto a new level, acquiring new characteristics and peculiar features. Thus, the composition of the population of our republics is multinational. Naturally enough, all nations have the right to be duly represented in all the party and state bodies, strictly taking into account, of course, the work and ideological and moral qualities of each man. Another aspect of this is that in a number of republics the number of citizens from the non-indigenous population has grown. They have their own, specific requirements in the field of language, culture and life. That is why party organs, central committees of union republics' communist parties, kraykoms and obkoms should explore these questions deeper and (?offer ways in which they can be solved)."

Bagramov then notes that the 26th party congress mapped out the party's policies in this area and, after praising the cooperation between the republics, goes on to say that the "exchange of cadres between republics is exceptionally important in conditions in which tangible differences can be observed between various republican birth rates. The party persistently strives for involving working-age population in each republic more fully in the creative processes in the given republic and at national construction sites in country's other regions alike."

After praising the CPSU for its efforts in the field of nationalities policy, the speaker continues by saying that "concern for economic and cultural development of numerically insignificant nationalities of the country remains an important aspect of the CPSU's nationalities policy. A vivid example of this concern is the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers concerning measures aimed at further economic and social development of regions inhabited by nationalities of the north. The party's attention is focused on this: The rapid changes in the extreme north -- caused by the development of gas and oil deposits and growth of new towns -- should conform with with traditional specific features of life and work of northern nationalities. Reindeer breeding, hunting, fishing, and the breeding of animals for their fur should be preserved; the material and spiritual culture of the population should be developed.

In what capitalist country has the concern for life, languages and the culture of nationalities that number several thousand people or less been raised onto the level of state policy? Millions of Germans, Poles, Koreans, Kurds are Soviet citizens who enjoy all the rights, as are representatives of other nationalities for whom the Soviet Union became the motherland long ago. The wider and deeper the cooperation between nations, the more important the work being done in our country to bring up the Soviet people in a spirit of mutual respect and friendship between all nations and nationalities of the country, of patriotism and internationalism. All this substantially changes the climate of relations between nations. One proof of this is furnished by the growing number of marriages between people from different nationalities -- particularly in multinational regions. Let me give you examples: In Kazakhstan's Tselinograd Oblast, during the first years of virgin land development, one in five marriages was concluded between people from different nationalities. Now the figure is one in three; in some regions it is one in two.

"Taking into account the inevitable growth of national self-awareness of all nations and nationalities of our country, which is accompanying their economic and cultural progress, our society shows concern so that the natural pride in the successes that have been attained should not turn into national conceit or haughtiness, or give rise to individualist tendencies or disrespectful attitude to other nations and nationalities."

In conclusion, Bagramov notes that "communists are called upon actively to oppose attempts to idealize obsolete morals and customs; to case aside resolutely all that goes against communist ideals. In this context what the party has in mind is that our final target is not merely a drawing together or nations, but their merger [sliyaniye]. And this means that while not trying at all artificially to force the pace [forsirovat] of the objective processes of our development, it is essential to continue to hold the course aimed at strengthening the internationalist principles in all the fields of our life."

BRIEFS

SOUTHERN KIRGHIZ TV RELAY -- A television relay station has been commissioned at Yuzhanay station in southern kirghizia at an altitude of some 4,000 meters above sea level. Now some 90 percent of the Osh Oblast population can receive directly television broadcasts coming from Frunze and Tashkent, and also broadcasts via the Orbita and Ekran systems. [Frunze Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 25 January 83 LD]

ORDER OF FRIENDSHIP AWARD -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded Vasiliy Nikolayevich Yamchinskiy, chairman of the Zhitomir Oblispolkom, the Order of Friendship of Peoples. This marks his many years of active work in party and soviet organs and his 50th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 9 Feb 83 LD]

BANNER OF LABOR AWARD -- The USSR Surpeme Soviet Presidium has awarded the Bryansk road-building machinery works the Order of the Red Banner of Labor. This marks its successful fulfillment of production plans and socialist pledges and the 200th anniversary of its foundation. [Excerpt] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Feb 83 LD]

LABOR RED BANNERS -- By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium the Surgut unified aviation detachment of the Tyumen Civil Aviation Directorate and the Magadan unified aviation detachment of the Magadan Civil Aviation Directorate have been awarded with the Order of the Labor Red Banner. This marked their great successes in the fulfilment of their plans for the transportation of passengers and cargoes, in the utilization of aviation in the national economy, and in the mastering of new aviation technology. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0104 GMT 8 Feb 83 LD]

SCIENTISTS RECEIVE AWARDS -- We have received decrees by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. For services in the study and assimilation of the Arctic and Antartic, and in connection with his 70th birthday, Doctor of Geographical Sciences Yevgeniy Ivanovich Tolstikov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control,has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution. Dmitriy Dmitrievich Blagoy, correspondent member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, has been granted the Order of the Labor Red Banner. This has marked his services in the development of philological science, the training of scientific cadres, and his 90th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service Russian 1400 GMT 8 Feb 83 LD]

LENINIST AGRARIAN POLICY -- A collected works entitled "The Leninist Agrarian Policy of the CPSU" has been published. It contains important documents on the party's agrarian policy in the period from August 1979 to August 1982. The material in the work gives an all-round picture of the party's agrarian policy at the present stage as well as its practical implementation, and opens up new directions for the further development of agriculture [words indistinct]. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 9 Feb 83 LD]

BOOK ON DOSAAF ACTIVITIES -- A new edition of the book "The Defence Organization That Has Two Medals" has just appeared in the press. This book describes the first steps of the volunteer defense societies in our country and the current activities of DOSAAF, the glorious successor to OSOAVIAKHIM [The Society for the Promotion of Defense and Aircraft and Chemical Construction: Obshchestvo Sadeystviya Aborone I Aviatsionno-Khimicheskomu Stroitelstvu] [Excerpt] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0905 GMT 9 Feb 83 LD]

RSFSR ON 1982 'SOCIAL, ECONOMIC BALANCE SHEET'

Growth Noted

LD121928 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] The Government of the Russian Federation has reviewed last year's social and economic balance sheet of that biggest constituent republic of the Soviet Union. It noted a growth of both industrial and farm production. The republic's national income increased by 2.8 percent and the bulk of it, like that of the USSR generally, is being used for social needs. People's incomes in real terms rose too and many new dwellings, schools, kindergartens, hospitals, and service facilities were built.

Failures of 'Some Ministries'

LD122017 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] In the largest Soviet republic, the Russian Federation, wages and salaries last year grew by 2.9 percent and farmers earnings by 4 percent. This was stated at a session of the republic's council of ministers held to review the results of last year's social and economic development. It noted a further increase in industrial and farm production. The income of the Russian Federation, the bulk of which, like that of the national income, is spent on social needs and it increased by 2.8 percent. Many new homes were built together with schools, childcare facilities, hospitals, clinics and consumer service centers. Still, the session noted that some ministers of the Russian Federation had failed to cope with their plans because of shortcomings in supervising the work of subordinated industries.

JANUARY CSA REPORT ON INDUSTRY, LIVESTOCK

'Overall Volume Increased'

LD142259 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1908 GMT 14 GMT 83

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reviewed the results of work in January. The monthly plan for overall volume of production was fulfilled by all industrial ministries except for the Ministry of the Coal Industry. A considerable amount of chemical pesticides, instruments, consumer goods, oil, and gas were produced above plan. The overall volume of production compared with the same period last year increased by 6.3 percent. Farm workers have begun selective field work in Northern Caucasus. The soil is being prepared for spring crops on the farms of Stavropol Kray. All-union competition for high-quality overhaul of equipment is gathering momentum. The number of cattle and pigs at kolkhozes and sovkhozes has increased. More fodder than previously has been procured.

Unfulfilled 'Plans' Noted

LD150738 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 15 Feb 83

[Text] As the USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported, the January plan for the overall volume of production was fulfilled by all industrial ministries except the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry. A considerable amount of oil and gas was recovered above plan together with the production of no small amount of mineral fertilizers, chemical crop protection agents, instruments, automation and computer equipment, technological equipment, and consumer goods. The overall volume of industrial production compared with January of last year increased by 6.3 percent. Industrial enterprises of all union republics except Armenia coped with the plan. High comparative rates of production growth were secured in Belorussia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Turkmenistan, and Estonia.

At the same time, it was noted that production of finished ferrous metal stock, chemical fibers, individual types of agricultural machinery, round timber materials, and -- among consumer goods -- knitted articles and color television sets was less than targeted.

In January, state purchases of cattle and poultry increased by 4 percent compared with the first month of last year. Almost 440,000 tons more milk were procured. The increment was 15 percent. The report indicates, however, that the marketable output was still low from daily farms in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Georgia and a number of other republics. The number of cattle and pigs on collective and state farms of the country grew, and more fodder was procured than previously.

'OBSERVERS' DISCUSS ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT

OW150011 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0720 GMT on 12 February carries the 30-minute "Political Observer's Talk" program with Lev Aleksandrovich Voznesenskiy devoted to the problem of losses in fuel and energy resources at enterprises. Voznesenskiy's guest is Georgiy Fedorovich Ivanovskiy, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply. In his capacity as deputy chairman of the state commission for the operational control of realizing measures for the economy of fuel and energy resources, the two discuss the functions of the commission and its progress in strengthening territorial planning and management. Ivanovskiy criticizes the Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building Ministry for the delay in creating energy saving methods; energy saving experiences of a number of enterprises are noted over video of these enterprises. Voznesenskiy and Ivanovskiy note the need for more initiative from individual collectives and more responsibility for realizing energy saving measures.

KOLKHOZES HOLD ELECTION, REPORT MEETINGS

PM151251 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "General Kolkhoz Meeting"]

[Excerpts] Report and election meetings are underway on the country's kolkhozes. This is an important and crucial event in the rural workers' lives. It is notable right now for the fact that the work on the implementation of the Food Program is being analyzed at the report and election meetings in an atmosphere of efficiency and exactingness.

The kolkhoz peasantry has a large part to play in its implementation. Kolkhozes today -- and we have 25,900 of them -- are a great force. In conjuction with the sovkhozes they comprise the basis of socialist agriculture -- the leading sector of the agro-industrial complex. Today the kolkhozes are holding reports and elections at a time when fundamentally new administrative organs -- the agroindustrial associations -- are being set up. And this also determines the level of the general meetings.

The country's kolkhozes now have a large production and technical potential. Their fixed and working capital totals R113.5 billion. In the last 5-year plan the kolkhozes' annual average share in state purchases was: 49 percent for grain, 69 percent for cotton, 90 percent for sugar beet, 77 percent for sunflowers, 44 percent for livestock and poultry, and 52 percent for milk.

Essentially the kolkhoz is a financially autonomous enterprise. But the implementation of genuine financial autonomy, as the 26th party congress noted, is impossible without stable economic conditions. Unfortunately, in recent years, such conditions have not existed everywhere.

The party and government have deemed it necessary to normalize the economic situation in the countryside. As of the beginning of this year purchase prices for agricultural output have been raised. Price increments have been introduced for low-profit and loss-making kolkhozes. A substantial amount of their bank loan arrears are being cancelled. Economically weak kolkhozes are receiving additional relief benefits for income tax payments.

A very large-scale economic policy action is being carried out. And in their reports to their collectives, the kolkhoz boards must provide a thorough analysis of the economy of administration, trends in production development, and must reveal omissions. It is essential to have a precide idea of the new, favorable economic situation and to calculate painstakingly what the additional financial revenue will be spent on and how it will be reflected in the end result -- in increasing the production and sale of output.

Correct action is being taken by those kolkhoz boards which steer the collectives toward improving the organization and remuneration of labor. As is well known, the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum approved the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on increasing agricultural workers' material interest. But this measure must undoubtedly be accompanied by an increase in the production of output and the improvement of its quality.

There are no single correct formulas for rational economic management acceptable to all. But there are principles and forms which have been giving a good account of themselves for many years now. They include in particular the collective contract. At the kolkhoz members' general meetings, there must be qualified, committed talk and businesslike discussion of questions of improving the organization and remuneration of labor so that the collective contract is resolutely established in kolkhoz production.

In this connection we must also be concerned for a new improvement in the qualifications of cadres -- from leaders to the ordinary kolkhoz member.

Current, urgent matters also require serious analysis.

The first months of livestock wintering have elapsed. As a whole they went quite well. In the country (as of 1 February compared with the same period last year) purchases of livestock and poultry increased 4 percent and egg purchases increased 6 percent. But the increase in milk purchases -- 15 percent -- is particularly marked. For the remaining wintering months the farms are better provided with fodder than last year. that means that there is an opportunity to continue to build up the production of stockraising output in winter time and to transfer to the livestock's summer maintenance with a reliable basis for fulfilling the annual plans and pledges. In January the pace of preparation for spring was accelerated on the kolkhozes. But, to greet the spring in an exemplary fashion and to carry out all field work to a high standard, much work still has to be done.

The third, pivotal year of the 5-year plan requires the maximum exertion from rural workers on all production sectors. A marked step must be taken in implementing the Food Program, and the kolkhoz peasantry is called on to play a large part here.

AGRICULTURAL SEMINAR HELD IN UZBEKISTAN

GF141435 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Summary from poor reception] Question related to the improvement of labor organization, production of agricultural products, and the tasks of the agricultural workers during the 5-year plan period emerging from the decisions of the November and May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenums were discussed during a republic seminar held today. The participants acquainted themselves with the activity of the enterprises and exchanged labor experience. Comrade Osetrov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers delivered a speech at the seminar. Comrade Aytmuratov, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, participated in the seminar.

BRIEFS

VEGETABLE, FRUIT TRANSPORT -- Transport workers of the country have ended preparation work for the transportation of vegetables and fruits of the new harvest. As was reported to our correspondent at the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, more than 20 percent of the gathered harvest was lost during transportation. Particularly large losses took place on railway transportation. Special routes have been planned this year for the delivery of perishable goods from Moldavia, republics of Central Asia and the south of the RSFSR. [Excerpt] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 1500 GMT 11 Feb 83 LD]

SPACE SATELLITE 'COSMOS-1440' LAUNCHED 10 FEB

LD101532 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow February 10 TASS -- The artificial Earth satellite "Cosmos-1440" was launched in the Soviet Union today. The sputnik carries scientific equipment designed to continue the programme of exploration of natural resources of the Earth in the interests of various branches of the national economy of the USSR and international cooperation.

The sputnik was put into orbit with the following parameters: the initial period of revolution is 89.3 minutes, the maximum distance from the surface of the earth -- 293 kilometres, the minimum -- 223 kilometres; the inclination of the orbit -- 82.3 degrees.

The equipment is functioning normally.

UN INFORMED OF 'COSMOS-1402' DISINTEGRATION

NC112238 Paris AFP in English 2227 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] United Nations, New York, Feb 11 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union, in a brief official note published here, today informed the United Nations of the total disintegration of its space satellite Cosmos 1402.

The note said:

"On February 7, 1983 at 1356 Moscow time a fragment consisting of the reactor core of the nuclear energy unit entered the dense layers of the atmosphere over the southern part of the Atlantic Ocean and was completely burnt up. From that time, Cosmos 1402, launched in the Soviet Union on August 30, 1982, completely ceased to exist".

SALYUT-7 STATION COMPLETES 300 DAYS FLIGHT

LD150015 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Text] The Salyut-7 Station completed 300 days of orbital flight today. During the past 2 months, after history's longest space expedition aboard the station, it has been operating in automatic mode. All systems of the Salyut are functioning normally. The previous station of this type operated in space for about 5 years. Sixteen expeditions, half of which were international, visited the station.

RESEARCH SHIP DEPARTS FOR AMAZON EXPEDITION

PM141541 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Feb 83 First Edition p 1

[Zh. Azarova report: "Voyage to the Amazon"]

[Excerpts] Kaliningrad -- The scientific research ship Professor Shtokman has set off on its latest voyage from the wharves of the Kaliningrad seaport. For the first time, the navigation charts in the ship's chart house include a map of the waters of the Amazon, the planet's biggest river.

The range of, and plan for, the operations will be finalized upon arrival in conjuction with Brazilian scientists who are experts on the Amazon.

19TH ALL-UNION DOSAAF CONGRESS OPENS 16 FEB

Moscow Press Conference Held

LD120718 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Vasiliy Ananchenko report]

[Excerpts] In Moscow today a press conference was held devoted to the all-union conference of DOSAAF, which opens on 16 February in the Great Reklin Palace. At the press conference journalists from the central and branch press, radio and television are present. Officials of the DOSAAF Central Committee recounted to them the glorious history of this mass defense society. It was set up in 1927 and is a reliable assistant and reserve for the Soviet Army. At the press conference we met a participant, (Mikhail Fedorovich Borisov), a product of DOSAAF and Hero of the Soviet Union. He is at our mircophone:

[Begin (Borisov) recording] In our time the defense society DOSAAF brings together in its ranks tens of millions of those who are preparing themselves for the defense of the homeland. It is regarded with justice as a school of courage, a school of patriotism, and a forge of splendid masters of military-technical professions. The coming DOSAAF congress -- I am sure of this, convinced of it -- will be a new, mobilizing stimulus in the cause of rearing young men and women in a spirit of lofty patriotism, as well as a feeling of responsibility before the homeland and readiness to rise to its defense at any moment. [end recording]

Deputy Chairman Discusses Achievements

LD141444 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0905 GMT 14 Feb 83

[Talk by Lieutenant General Vladimir Vasilyevich Mosyaykin, deputy chairman of the DOSAAF Central Committee -- recorded]

[Text] In carrying out the behests of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and the directions of the Communist Party on the nationwide character of the armed defense of the socialist fatherland, and the indissoluble link between the Soviet people and its Army, the USSR DOSAAF has now turned into a truly mass voluntary organization of the Soviet people. In its ranks today are 103 million patriots, who are united in 355,000 primary organizations.

At the 19th all-union congress there will be discussion of questions linked with further improving the activities of the DOSAAF organizations, primarily the military patriotic education of working people and young people, and their involvement in active work toward strengthening the economic and defense might of our motherland, and implementing effective measures on educating them in the spirit of the heroic traditions of the Communist Party, the Soviet people and their Armed Forces.

One of the most important tasks of the society is the direct preparation of young people for military service, and the training of specialists for the Armed Forces. Dozens of the country's educational organizations today bear the honorary title "Exemplary". Here future servicemen are taught, educated, and physically strengthened. Hundreds of thousands of young men went through their first soldier's universities in the DOSAAF schools, and on moving on to the Army and Navy became outstanding servicemen in military and political training. Letters are received at car and radio schools, marine and air sports clubs, from those educated by the defense society and now in military units, letters expressing gratitude to teachers and masters of production training [proizvodstvennoye obucheniye].

The training of personnel of the mass technical professions for the national economy is also an important element of DOSAAF's activities. In the 10th 5-Year Plan alone more than 10 million specialists including approximately 7 million drivers of transport were trained and retrained.